



CITY OF ^TSTOKE-ON-TRENT

M.O.H. REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1972



J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.F.C.M., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.F.C.M., F.R.S.H.
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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1972 which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Department of Health and Social Security in Circular 1/72.

The Census return for April, 1971, showed a city population of 265,150. The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 262,120 a decrease of 1,490 compared to a decrease of 7,190 during the previous year.

During the year 3,756 births were registered compared to 4,294 in 1971. This gives a birth rate 14·3 lower than the 16·2 of 1971 and lower than the rate for England and Wales (14·8).

The crude death rate for the City was 12·6 which is higher than the 12·4 for 1971. The 1972 rate for England and Wales was 12·1. When the standardising factor is applied the rate for the City becomes 14·2.

The Infant Mortality Rate has risen from 15·6 to 19·7 per 1,000 live births. The number of illegitimate births has fallen in 1972 following a rise in 1971. It fell from 316 in 1971 to 291 in 1972, of whom 283 were surviving at the end of 1972. Of these only 36 were *not* in care of mother, parents or grandparents. Of the total 87 were born to mothers under 19 years of age, i.e. approximately 30 per cent.

There was a rise from 24 in 1971 to 26 in 1972 of babies born to mothers up to the age of 16. No babies were born to mothers aged 14, 7 to mothers aged 15 and 19 to mothers aged 16 years. It is interesting to note that the illegitimacy rate has levelled off over the last six years after a steep rise between 1961-1967.

The number of patients referred to the District Nurses has increased again though the total number of visits has gone down from 115,329 visits in 1971 to 114,556 visits in 1972.

Last year I expressed the hope that the ambulance service was stabilising, but 1972 saw a rise by 844 in the number of patients carried with an increase of 11,824 miles run. Over half a million miles (549,146) were run to carry over an eighth of a million (130,521) patients.

Cervical cytology has shown its value again with 10 positive smears having been identified. Although the numbers attending have increased the total is still only a small proportion of those to whom the service is available.

Family Planning clinics attendances are up by over 50% in new patients since last year but again there is need for a much wider acceptance of the available service.

Our present major post war slum clearance programme will be completed in 1973 and a complete survey of all pre-1914 houses in the City has been commenced in order to ascertain the state of the housing stock. Preliminary results show only a small number which will require demolition within a 5 year period after 1973 and a much larger number which will be worth improving to bring up to a good standard of modern amenities.

Work on the establishment of smoke control areas proceeds but the city would benefit considerably by an increased rate of introduction of such areas. This could only be achieved by the recruitment of additional staff so far precluded by financial stringency.

Preliminary steps have been taken in the restructuring of the management of our community nursing services and approval has been obtained for the appointment early in 1973 of a Director of Nursing Services.

Much uncertainty and some disquiet has been felt within the department because of the impending reorganisation of both Local Government and the National Health Service. This will cause a split up of the department with part staying with Local Government and with all the personal health services, including doctors and nurses, going over to the National Health Service as reorganised. Much of the disquiet is caused by lack of knowledge of what the future will be, and can only be relieved when the detailed plans are known.

It is with deep regret that I record the sad death on the 6th October, 1972 of Mr. Frank Colbert, our Chief Public Health Inspector. Mr. Colbert was a man of great ability who will be much missed for his very valuable work in this city. He was an excellent colleague who always gave his best in everything he did.

Mr. C. Stubbs retired during 1972 after 50 years service in many capacities in the department. During the last 25 years he was Senior Housing Inspector and was well recognised for his knowledge and ability in this field. From the department we wish him a long and happy retirement.

I would welcome Mr. Graham Aldridge as the new Chief Public Health Inspector on his promotion from deputy. I wish him well in his new post.

I would like to express my thanks to my colleagues in other departments of the corporation service, and to the Health Executive Council, and Hospital Management Committee, the general medical practitioners and consultants of the area for their help and co-operation so readily given during the year. We seek to give and to receive full co-operation for this is vital to the proper functioning of the Health Department.

I thank Dr. Prowse, Chest Consultant for his first report on the T.B. services in the city and welcome his help. I would again thank Dr. E. Posner, Chief of the Chest Radiology Service for his excellent report which is incorporated in this report.

The help and support of my Chairman, Councillor the Reverend B. Shackleton, and of my Vice-Chairman, Councillor Hammersley, are an inspiration and an encouragement to me and to the Department. Their knowledge, advice and obvious interest help us greatly. Most helpful too are the Chairmen of the various sub-committees to whom I also wish to express appreciation, as indeed to all members of the Health Committee.

It is not always realised or recognised how many hundreds of hours of their time in each year we require, nor how much help from their knowledge, wisdom and experience, we are so willingly given.

I gladly record again a sincere tribute to all the members of my staff who work so loyally and well and express my grateful thanks and acknowledgements of excellent service to the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
79 LONDON ROAD,
STOKE-ON-TRENT,
ST4 7PZ.

August, 1972.

Health Committee at December, 1972

CHAIRMAN—

Councillor B. N. Shackleton

VICE-CHAIRMAN—

Councillor H. Hammersley

Alderman W. Bailey

Alderman H. Barber

Alderman W. J. Eardley

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow

Councillor C. J. Bridgett

Councillor D. Brough

Councillor D. A. Brown

Councillor K. Green

Councillor W. H. Griffiths

Councillor (Mrs.) Halfpenny

Councillor (Mrs.) M. E. Hughes

Councillor T. W. Price

Councillor W. Screen

Councillor H. Travers

Councillor J. Worthington

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.F.C.M., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

WILLIAM BARRINGTON WHISKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned Jan. 1972)

Senior Medical Officer (Maternal and Child Health),

MARY M. ESSEX LOPRESTI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Senior Medical Officer (General),

ANNA MARY WALSH, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Medical Officer in Department (Maternal and Child Welfare),

GORDON CLARKE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., M.B., Ch.B.

Chest Consultant (Part Time),

K. PROWSE, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector,

F. COLBERT, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Died 6th October, 1972)

W. G. ALDRIDGE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (Appointed 1st Nov., 1972)

Chief Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES, O.St.J., F.I.A.O., F.I.C.A.P.

Public Analyst,

R. S. HATFULL, F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H.

Chief Clerk,

A. J. PLIMBLEY

PART 1.
VITAL STATISTICS
AREA AND POPULATION

Following the report of the Boundary Commission the area of the City was increased with effect from the 1st April, 1965, the increased area of the City being 22,949 acres. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 262,120 at the middle of 1972. This figure is a decrease of 1,490 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1971, gave the population figure as 265,150.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows:—

1911	1921 (Extended Area)	1931	1951	1961	1971
234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	265,306	265,150

Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census

Area Ward Nos.	Acreage	POPULATION				
		1961	1971			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall ..	1,128	10,115	10,107	4,937	5,170	8.9
2 Tunstall	444	9,580	9,572	4,570	5,002	21.5
3 Packmoor/Chell ..	1,708	14,580	14,580	7,236	7,344	8.3
4 Longport/Burslem ..	561	6,743	6,731	3,218	3,513	12.0
5 Burslem	417	9,747	9,739	4,640	5,099	23.3
6 Burslem	624	6,963	6,951	3,410	3,541	11.1
7 Norton/Smallthorne	1,201	13,078	13,078	6,492	6,586	10.9
8 Sneyd Green/Milton	860	11,756	11,756	5,682	6,074	13.7
9 Hanley	649	10,176	10,166	4,936	5,230	15.6
10 Hanley	424	8,399	8,387	4,060	4,327	19.7
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	870	11,874	11,866	5,890	5,976	13.6
12 Hartshill/Basford ..	637	10,985	10,977	5,200	5,777	17.2
13 Hanley/Shelton ..	488	9,537	9,527	4,617	4,910	19.5
14 Hanley	424	9,190	9,180	4,503	4,677	26.6
15 Hartshill/Peakhill ..	489	10,747	10,737	5,110	5,627	21.9
16 Bucknall	1,596	19,306	19,306	9,667	9,639	12.1
17 Stoke	525	9,833	9,825	4,766	5,059	18.7
18 Trent Vale/Trentham	2,086	12,782	12,782	6,259	6,523	6.1
19 Fenton	970	8,478	8,468	4,070	4,398	8.7
20 Longton	1,353	17,120	17,120	8,463	8,657	12.7
21 Fenton	715	8,156	8,148	3,971	4,177	11.4
22 Longton	558	10,228	10,216	4,867	5,349	18.3
23 Longton	1,252	11,012	11,010	5,409	5,601	8.7
24 Meir	1,230	14,921	14,921	7,335	7,586	12.1
TOTALS ..	21,209	265,306	265,150	129,308	135,842	12.5

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, in 1951 12·98 and the 1971 Census shows it to be 12·5. The extended boundaries now give us 12·04 per acre.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, in 1951 it was 74,278, and the census for 1961 was 84,664

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the end of 1972 is 96,532.

During the year 1972, 1,072 dwellings were certified for habitation; 269 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 803 dwellings were built by private owners; 613 houses were demolished.

Table 2.—Population in Existing Wards

Ward	Estimated Population Middle of 1972
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall	10,632
2 Tunstall	10,268
3 Packmoor/Chell ..	9,715
4 Longport/Burslem ..	11,324
5 Burslem	10,413
6 Burslem	11,376
7 Norton	9,468
8 Sneyd Green/Milton	10,175
9 Hanley/Shelton ..	12,558
10 Hanley	10,340
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	13,280
12 Hartshill/Basford ..	10,487
13 Stoke	8,112
14 Hanley	8,071
15 Bucknall	9,240
16 Bucknall	12,194
17 Penkhull/Trent Vale	12,828
18 Trentham	9,108
19 Fenton	13,848
20 Longton	11,827
21 Fenton	7,558
22 Longton	12,321
23 Longton	15,247
24 Meir	11,730
TOTAL	262,120

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 31st March, 1972 was £10,571,310 compared with £10,374,464 at 1st April, 1971.

On 31st March, 1972 the product of 1p Rate was £101,906 compared with £101,280 at 1st April, 1971.

BIRTHS

There were 3,756 births registered and allotted to the City in 1972 giving a birth rate of 14·3 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (1·04 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14·9 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 14·8.

The recorded rate is 1·9 lower than in 1971.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,070 to 1,000. For the year 1971 the ratio was 942 to 1,000.

The natural increase of population, that is excess of births over deaths was 600. In the previous year it was 1,024, a difference of 424, the number of births registered being 538 less than in 1971 and the number of deaths 47 more.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 291 or 7·84 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 316 or 7·36 per cent. in the previous year. It should be noted that 112 remained in the care of both parents giving a relatively stable family background to these children. The illegitimacy rate for England and Wales for 1972 was 9·0 per cent. i.e. 90 per 1,000 live births.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 50 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 2 were attended by a midwife, and 48 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 49.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1972 as 49 it is equal to 1·30 per cent. of the total births. In 1971, there were 74 still-births equal to 1·74 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1971	1972
Live Births	4,294	3,756
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	16·2	14·3
Still-births	74	49
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	16·9	12·8
Total live and still-births	4,368	3,805
Infant deaths	67	74
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15·6	19·7
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13·7	17·3
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	1·86	2·39
Neo Natal Rate	12·1	13·8
Perinatal death rate	24·9	24·4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7·3	7·7
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	2	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0·45	—

Table 3
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1962 to 1972

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1962	266,130	5,804	4,459	16.7	3,842	14.4	940	179	100	22	3,081	11.5
1963	266,110	5,902	4,348	16.3	3,492	13.1	606	163	85	19	3,049	11.4
1964	263,910	6,262	4,480	16.9	3,683	13.9	835	143	74	16	2,991	11.3
1965	276,630	6,438	4,490	16.2	3,901	14.1	919	164	88	19	3,146	11.3
1966	276,300	6,411	4,398	15.9	4,027	14.7	962	182	82	18	3,247	11.7
1967	275,730	6,652	4,431	16.0	3,855	13.9	973	158	98	22	3,040	11.0
1968	273,040	7,046	4,483	16.4	4,040	14.7	1,037	170	84	18	3,173	11.6
1969	272,260	7,247	4,223	15.5	3,987	14.6	1,005	161	89	21	3,143	11.5
1970	270,800	7,201	4,090	15.1	4,331	15.9	1,091	144	81	19	3,384	12.4
1971	263,610	7,558	4,294	16.2	4,131	15.6	1,040	179	67	15	3,270	12.4
1972	262,120	6,828	3,756	14.3	4,239	16.1	1,083	161	74	19	3,317	12.6

Table 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD	No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	I.M.R. 10 year average
1 ..	114	10·7	207	19·4	26	28
2 ..	109	10·6	123	11·9	9	21
3 ..	138	15·2	103	10·6	28	24
4 ..	156	13·7	149	13·1	19	20
5 ..	175	16·7	158	15·1	—	16
6 ..	155	13·6	173	15·2	19	23
7 ..	148	15·6	92	9·7	20	22
8 ..	115	11·3	96	9·4	8	11
9 ..	215	17·1	213	16·9	13	23
10 ..	119	11·5	129	12·4	25	20
11 ..	197	14·8	133	10·0	15	18
12 ..	114	10·8	140	13·3	17	15
13 ..	117	14·4	101	12·4	25	23
14 ..	114	14·1	126	15·6	43	24
15 ..	167	18·0	117	12·6	23	22
16 ..	210	17·2	104	8·5	38	27
17 ..	132	10·2	176	13·7	15	24
18 ..	161	17·6	108	11·6	—	21
19 ..	221	15·9	145	10·4	4	17
20 ..	135	11·4	133	11·2	22	16
21 ..	173	22·8	118	15·6	22	21
22 ..	170	13·7	165	13·3	23	23
23 ..	264	17·3	170	11·1	30	16
24 ..	137	11·6	138	11·7	14	16
Whole City	3,756	14·3	3,317	12·6	19·7	20

Table 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911 ..	31.3	19.6	203
1912 ..	31.2	15.9	128
1913 ..	31.9	18.7	169
1914 ..	31.6	17.4	144
1915 ..	26.9	18.4	147
1916 ..	23.9	16.8	126
1917 ..	20.8	16.5	116
1918 ..	22.3	20.3	111
1919 ..	22.5	16.2	111
1920 ..	30.9	12.8	98
1921 ..	29.0	14.8	134
1922 ..	25.9	14.3	115
1923 ..	24.6	12.7	93
1924 ..	23.7	13.5	101
1925 ..	22.9	13.5	106
1926 ..	21.7	12.5	101
1927 ..	21.2	13.4	99
1928 ..	19.6	11.7	87
1929 ..	19.0	15.1	105
1930 ..	19.9	11.7	70
1931 ..	18.8	13.1	100
1932 ..	17.2	12.1	88
1933 ..	16.2	12.9	89
1934 ..	16.7	11.7	85
1935 ..	16.6	12.3	83
1936 ..	16.8	12.4	74
1937 ..	16.7	13.1	81
1938 ..	16.4	11.3	52
1939 ..	16.3	12.3	61
1940 ..	17.0	13.2	61
1941 ..	17.5	12.4	63
1942 ..	18.9	11.9	49
1943 ..	20.6	12.7	62
1944 ..	21.4	11.6	51
1945 ..	19.8	11.9	50
1946 ..	22.2	12.1	55
1947 ..	23.5	12.1	61
1948 ..	20.0	10.7	42
1949 ..	18.7	11.5	34
1950 ..	17.0	11.4	43
1951 ..	15.8	12.9	33
1952 ..	16.4	11.3	28
1953 ..	16.4	10.9	28
1954 ..	15.6	11.0	33
1955 ..	15.3	11.4	31
1956 ..	15.6	11.1	27
1957 ..	15.8	11.5	30
1958 ..	16.1	11.2	26
1959 ..	15.6	10.3	21
1960 ..	15.5	10.9	25
1961 ..	16.0	12.1	29
1962 ..	16.7	11.5	22
1963 ..	16.3	11.4	19
1964 ..	16.9	11.3	16
1965 ..	16.2	11.3	19
1966 ..	15.9	11.7	18
1967 ..	16.0	11.0	22
1968 ..	16.4	11.6	18
1969 ..	15.5	11.5	21
1970 ..	15.1	12.4	19
1971 ..	16.2	12.4	15
1972 ..	14.3	12.6	19

Table 6

Vital Statistics compared with those of England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1968	11.6	11.9	16.4	16.9	18	18	1,309
1969	11.5	11.9	15.5	16.3	21	18	1,080
1970	12.4	11.7	15.1	16.0	19	18	706
1971	12.4	11.6	16.2	16.0	15	18	1,024
1972	12.6	12.1	14.3	14.8	19	17	600

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1972 was 4,239. Of the total deaths, 2,697 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,317 (1,765 males and 1,552 females), and the death rate 12.6 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1.12 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14.1 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12.1.

The death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 is 0.2 higher than the 12.4 for 1971.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR

	1972	1971
Tubercular Diseases (all forms)	25	25
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	53	56
Bronchitis	161	175
Pneumonia	193	200
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	686	668
Cancer	700	665
Violence	126	147
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	12	12
Influenza	4	10

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1972	1971
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Measles	0	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	2	1

Lead Poisoning

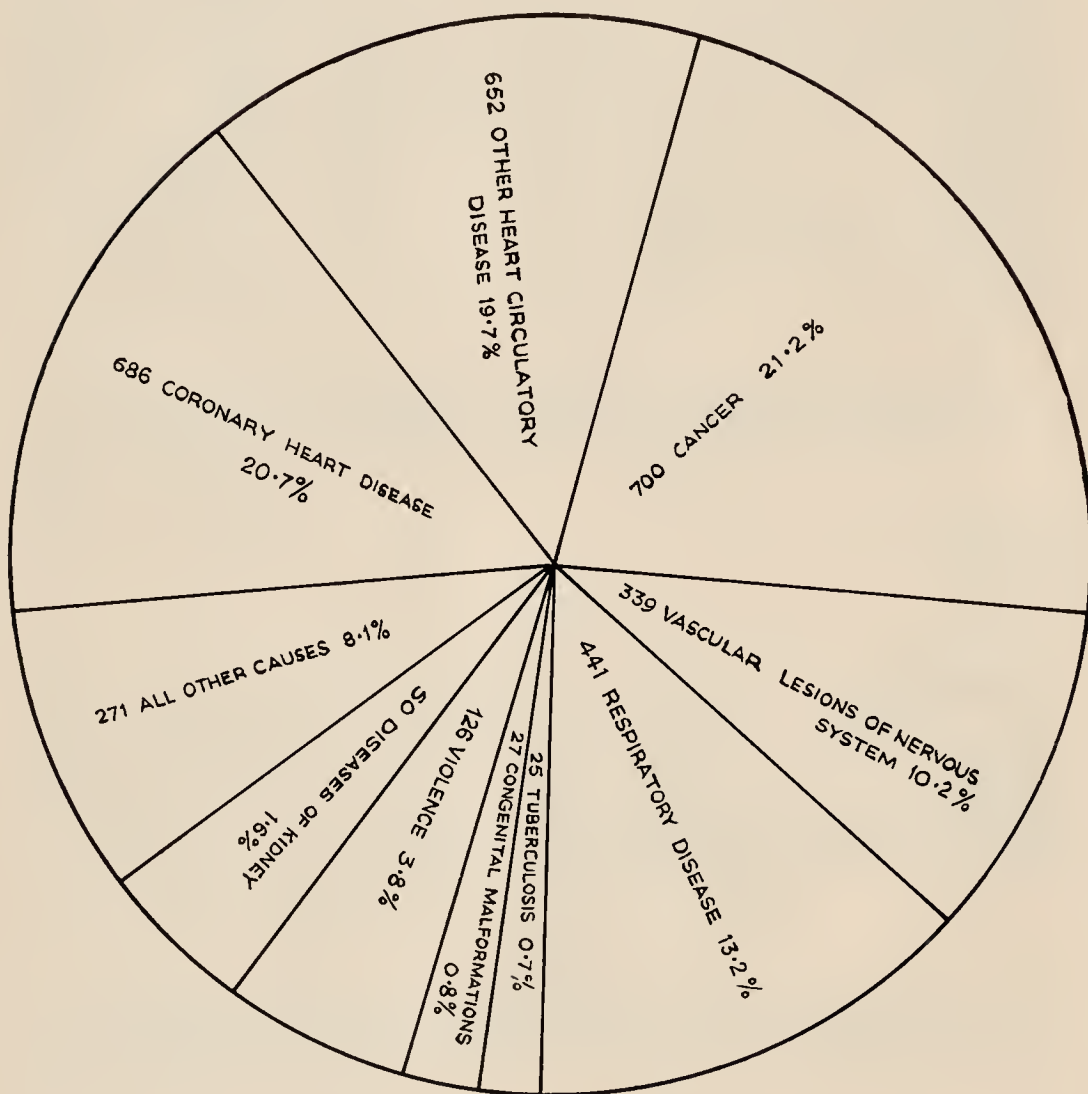
No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

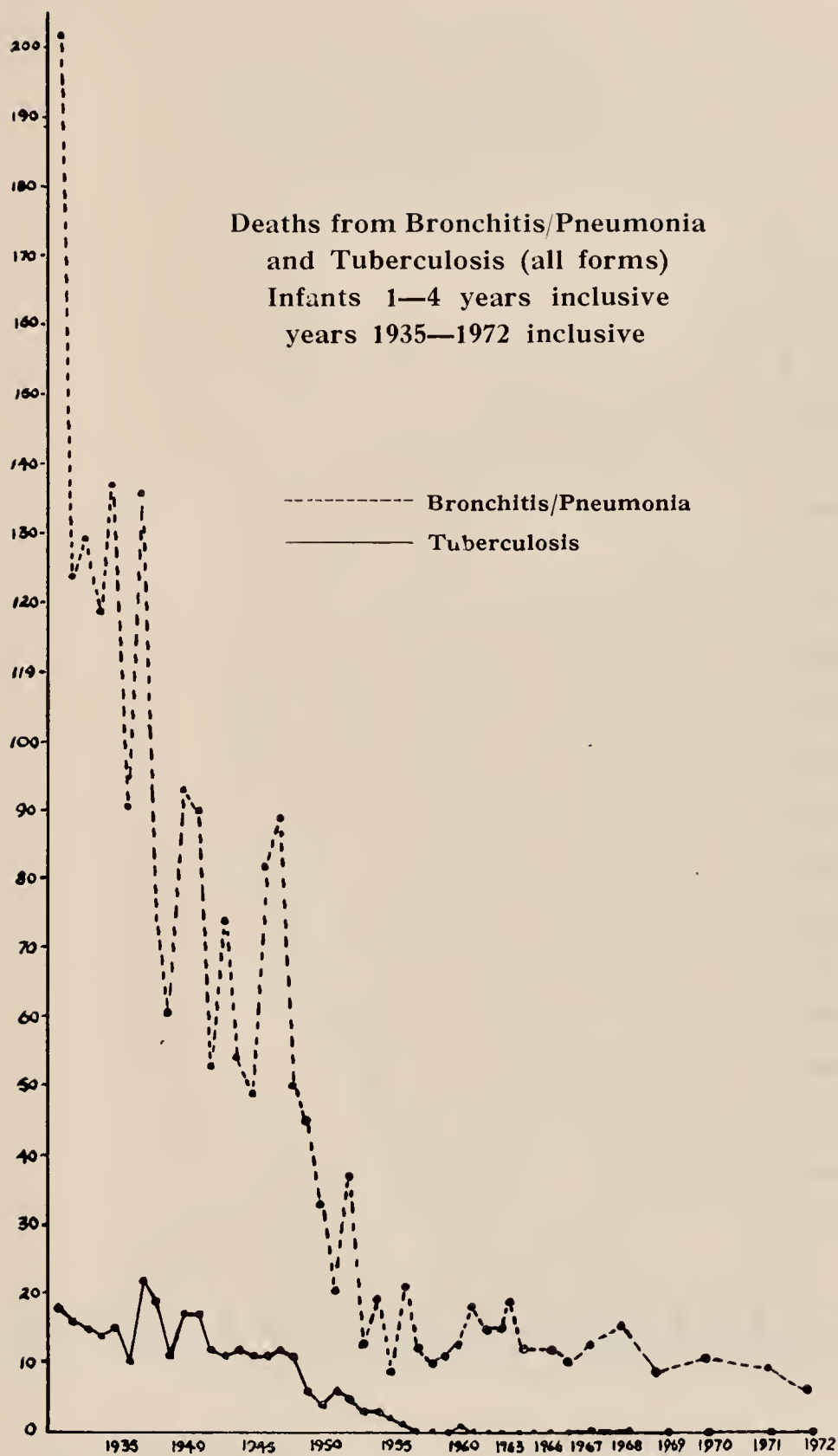
Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 700 an increase of 35 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2.67 and in England and Wales the rate was 2.427 per thousand population.

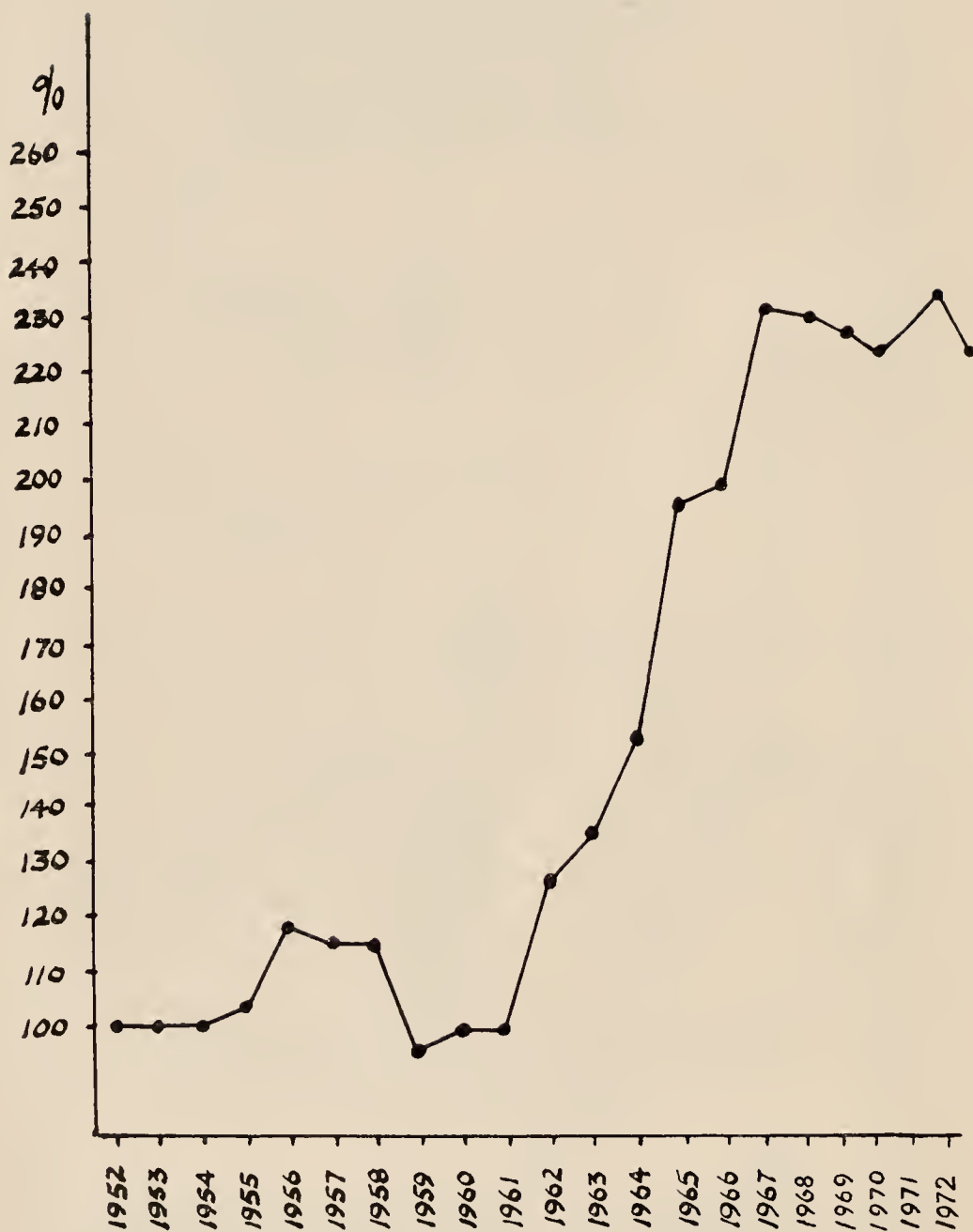
Proportion of Deaths from principal causes 1972

Total Deaths 3,317





Illegitimacy 1952 - 1972
Year 1952 shewn as 100%



ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Percentage to total live Births

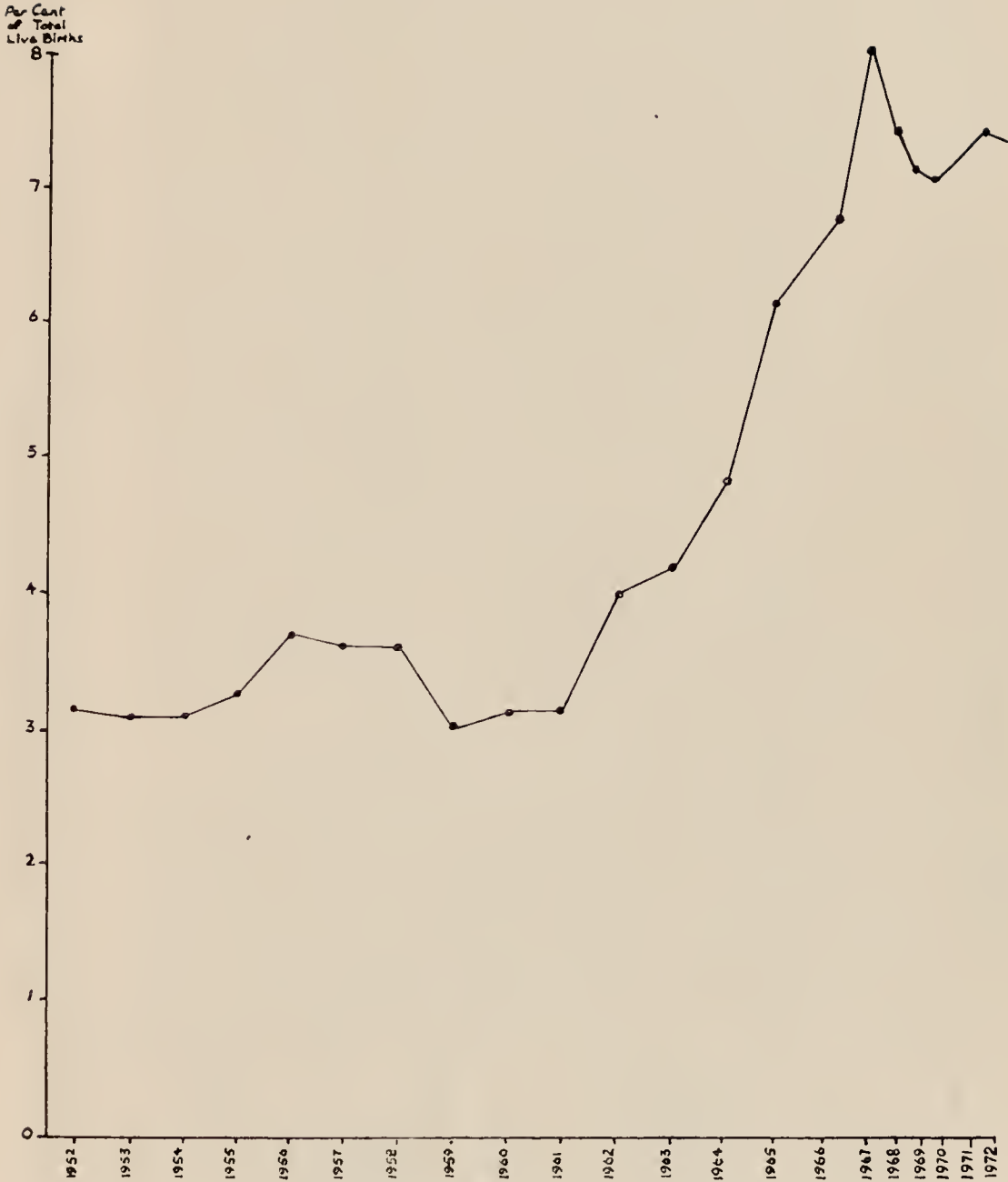


Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1972

WARDS

Causes of Death		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Typhus and other rickettsioses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	All other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Buccal cavity and pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—stomach	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—intestine	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—lung and bronchus	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—uterus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malignant neoplasm—prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Leukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	4	3	3	3	8	3	7	6	9	3	5	9	11	3	2	7	2	3	7	2	3	9	4	7	—	7	4	5	7	5	—	6	8	5	3	—	3	6	8	—	
	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Diabetes mellitus	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Mental disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1972—continued

[illegible]

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1972—continued

Causes of Death	WARDS								Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district												Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District									
	21		22		23		24		All ages		under 1 year		1		2 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years				25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		65 to 74 years		75 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cholera																														
Typhoid fever																														
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis																														
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases																														
Tuberculosis of respiratory system																														
Other tuberculosis, including late effects																														
Plague																														
Diphtheria																														
Whooping cough																														
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever																														
Meningococcal infection																														
Acute poliomyelitis																														
Smallpox																														
Measles																														
Typhus and other rickettsioses																														
Malaria																														
Syphilis and its sequelae																														
All other infective and parasitic diseases																														
Buccal cavity and pharynx																														
Malignant neoplasm—oesophagus																														
Malignant neoplasm—stomach																														
Malignant neoplasm—intestine																														
Malignant neoplasm—larynx																														
Malignant neoplasm—lung and bronchus																														
Malignant neoplasm—breast																														
Malignant neoplasm—uterus																														
Malignant neoplasm—prostate																														
Leukaemia																														
Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue																														
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature																														
Diabetes mellitus																														
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiencies																														
Other Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic dis.																														
Anaemias																														
Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs																														
Mental disorders																														
Meningitis																														

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1972—continued

Causes of Death	WARDS												Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents", whether occurring within or without the district												Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District													
	21		22		23		24		All ages		under 1 year		1		2 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years				65 to 74 years		75 years and over									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F								
Multiple sclerosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	10	21
Diseases of nervous system & sense organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Active rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	—	19	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hypertensive disease	1	—	5	3	3	2	2	—	32	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ischaemic heart disease	12	8	20	11	23	11	28	12	421	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other forms of heart disease	1	2	1	5	4	7	1	2	50	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebrovascular disease	5	9	3	6	10	9	2	8	151	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of the circulatory system	3	1	7	9	5	12	5	6	172	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	7	2	1	8	1	4	5	4	97	96	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis, emphysema	8	3	3	1	5	2	1	2	123	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases of the respiratory system	8	1	5	2	2	1	4	1	61	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peptic ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of the digestive system	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of the genito-urinary sys.	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital anomalies	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	11	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic hypoxic conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	41	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other external causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	74	44	91	74	93	77	81	57	1,765	1,552	36	38	3	3	6	1	8	3	28	8	64	41	577	318	582	385	461	755	1,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,316		

Table 8

**Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and
Tuberculosis (all forms)**

Year	Population	1 to 4 Years					
		Bronchitis/Pneumonia			Tuberculosis		
		Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000	Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
1961	265,800	39	18	0.06	1	—	—
1962	266,130	23	15	0.05	7	—	—
1963	266,110	49	15	0.05	4	—	—
1964	263,910	28	20	0.07	8	—	—
1965	276,630	32	12	0.04	5	—	—
1966	276,300	29	13	0.04	1	—	—
1967	275,730	23	11	0.03	1	—	—
1968	273,040	9	14	0.05	3	—	—
1969	272,260	—	10	0.03	7	—	—
1970	270,800	—	15	0.05	2	—	—
1971	263,610	—	10	0.03	2	—	—
1972	262,120	—	9	0.03	1	—	—
45 to 65 Years							
1961	265,800	41	76	0.28	46	22	0.08
1962	266,130	27	93	0.34	35	16	0.06
1963	266,110	27	97	0.36	29	15	0.05
1964	263,910	17	80	0.30	54	9	0.03
1965	276,630	13	104	0.37	39	12	0.04
1966	276,300	15	113	0.40	34	14	0.05
1967	275,730	6	78	0.28	34	13	0.04
1968	273,040	11	79	0.28	30	12	0.04
1969	272,260	—	68	0.24	15	10	0.03
1970	270,800	—	114	0.42	36	10	0.03
1971	263,610	—	64	0.24	23	11	0.04
1972	262,120	—	74	0.28	11	9	0.03
65 Years and over							
1961	265,800	90	179	0.67	12	20	0.07
1962	266,130	61	260	0.97	13	17	0.06
1963	266,110	51	245	0.92	22	12	0.04
1964	263,910	61	217	0.82	20	20	0.07
1965	276,630	33	230	0.83	18	16	0.05
1966	276,300	60	307	1.11	19	15	0.05
1967	275,730	57	210	0.76	19	10	0.03
1968	273,040	93	308	1.12	14	17	0.06
1969	272,260	—	257	0.94	20	12	0.04
1970	270,800	—	319	1.18	24	11	0.04
1971	263,610	—	289	1.09	11	14	0.05
1972	262,120	—	263	1.00	14	15	0.05

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	—
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	—

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0.10 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1972 was 0.0.

Diphtheria

For the twenty-first year in succession there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

One case has been notified during the year.

The patient, a man aged 57 years was admitted to Bucknall Hospital on the 3rd June, 1972 as a case of Gastro Enteritis but found to be suffering from Typhoid Fever.

He had been on a world cruise and had visited Acapulco (Mexico) on the 29th April, 1972.

Discharged home 28th July, 1972.

Seen at intervals as an Out-patient and finally discharged on the 26th October, 1972.

This case was particularly interesting in that the *s.typhii* was resistant to chloromycetin.

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were no cases notified during the year. There were no deaths. In 1971 no cases were notified and no deaths.

Meningococcal Meningitis

There was 1 case notified as Meningococcal Meningitis during the year. There were no deaths during the year.

Encephalitis

There was 1 case of the above disease notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no cases notified during the year.

Dysentery

There were 290 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, all of which were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases notified during the year.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1972, there were 1,428 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1972.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939 and during 1972 there were 25 cases notified as compared to 95 in 1971.

FOOD POISONING

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (Suspected - Not Proven)

1st Quarter	..	9
2nd Quarter	..	13
3rd Quarter	..	7
4th Quarter	..	32
Total	..	61

It is not always easy to differentiate between salmonella infections and food poisonings. Salmonella infections are now common in this country – frequently carried in food and sometimes contracted on holiday visits to Spain and elsewhere.

The maintenance of good standards of personal hygiene and of kitchen hygiene, and the proper cooking and storage of cooked foods, are the most important means of preventing the continuance of such a large number of cases of food borne diseases. Salmonellosis is now becoming an almost endemic menace in this country. Really good standards would remove it from our midst. On holidays abroad the greatest care in personal hygiene should be taken and in the types and cleanliness of food eaten. The rules are simple and easily carried out. Talks are available by experts on our staff. Leaflets and posters are given free, and college-run courses in Food Hygiene are available. It is a sad reflection that so little advantage is taken in this area of these things which could so easily greatly reduce the burden of such illness on the community.

Laboratory Investigation of Food Poisoning and Dysentery Cases, and Suspected Cases, and Routine Checks of Food Handlers

Years	..	..	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cases of Dysentery Notified	..	..	233	188	336	303	290
Number of Positive Dysentery Cases (confirmed by Public Health Laboratory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corrected Notifications of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathological samples taken	..	..	1,977	4,163	3,270	2,068	1,268
Pathological samples positive	..	..	241	716	807	194	66

Laboratory Examination of Suspected Foodstuffs

During the year there were submitted to the Public Analyst for laboratory examination 7 specimens of food which were implicated in cases of food borne disease or were suspected of being capable of causing disease or which were unfit for human food.

Table 9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1915-1972

Year	No. of Notific- ations	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Death Rate
1972	40	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	·080
1971	63	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	·094
1970	70	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	·081
1969	62	22	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	·080
1968	65	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	17	·106
1967	83	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	·083
1966	65	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	·101
1965	87	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	·101
1964	116	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	19	·106
1963	86	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	11	·105
1962	94	33	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	16	·123
1961	90	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	20	·157
1960	121	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	16	·118
1959	120	33	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	17	·122
1958	163	48	-	-	-	-	1	7	21	19	·247
1957	178	37	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	17	·136
1956	267	59	-	-	-	-	-	11	30	18	·216
1955	337	73	-	-	-	-	1	15	38	19	·266
1954	297	74	-	-	-	-	4	15	45	10	·266
1953	297	94	-	-	-	-	4	21	42	27	·380
1952	314	95	-	-	1	-	9	27	34	24	·349
1951	281	119	-	-	1	-	8	34	58	18	·436
1950	258	140	-	-	-	1	6	45	63	25	·508
1949	422	156	-	2	-	-	21	52	60	21	·568
1948	264	150	1	1	2	-	17	42	68	19	·548
1947	317	144	-	1	1	-	19	45	63	15	·533
1946	296	165	1	1	-	1	21	59	63	19	·621
1945	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	·600
1944	290	160	-	-	2	2	27	45	70	14	·639
1943	264	184	1	1	-	2	33	59	65	23	·734
1942	338	180	1	1	-	1	29	69	69	10	·704
1941	377	210	1	-	1	9	46	68	77	8	·812
1940	339	188	-	-	1	2	37	59	80	9	·725
1939	323	203	-	-	-	2	37	66	79	19	·750
1938	375	181	2	-	1	-	31	64	67	16	·670
1937	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	·800
1936	511	200	-	-	1	5	39	60	74	21	·730
1935	466	244	1	3	-	3	38	89	95	15	·890
1934	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	·830
1933	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19	·880
1932	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10	·840
1931	604	271	2	-	1	7	45	97	111	8	·980
1930	576	281	-	-	5	9	55	103	100	9	1·010
1929	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9	1·040
1928	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10	0·930
1927	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7	1·060
1926	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6	1·000
1925	451	275	-	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	0·990
1924	354	254	-	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	0·910
1923	390	267	2	1	-	8	61	112	78	5	0·960
1922	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9	1·060
1921	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8	1·180
1920	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	1·040
1919	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10	1·180
1918	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4	1·560
1917	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4	1·530
1916	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10	1·480
1915	686	293	3	-	6	14	56	122	83	9	1·300

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1972

DISEASE	WARDS																								Public Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	3	4	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Polio myelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio myelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	28	15	52	21	61	28	94	76	49	56	146	23	46	32	50	48	71	38	76	136	38	74	145	25	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	3	7	1	18	6	7	36	2	5	113	—	2	5	6	11	1	3	6	9	5	16	16	8	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Broncho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	8	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	—
Food Poisoning	4	5	3	—	13	3	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	2	3	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	39	26	66	29	101	42	108	118	61	69	278	31	52	41	60	60	76	43	88	150	47	93	167	47	—

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1972—continued

DISEASE	Total all ages	AGE GROUPS								Removed to Hospital	
		under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years		75 years and over
Scarlet Fever ..	27	1	—	11	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	25	4	5	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioimyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioimyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1,428	74	168	590	586	7	3	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	290	16	25	51	55	35	68	33	5	2	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Broncho ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Influenzal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infectious ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	61	6	1	9	6	13	17	5	3	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	40	—	—	1	5	3	7	11	9	4	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ..	9	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	1	—	—
Leptospirosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,892	105	199	674	674	60	103	51	18	8	—

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

45 new cases of Pulmonary and 7 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 24 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which is equal to a death rate of 0·091 per 1,000; in 1971 there were 25 deaths and death rate of 0·094. In 1972 the death rate for England and Wales was 0·054 per 1,000 (Males 0·041; Females 0·013).

There was 1 death from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary. In 1971 there were no deaths. In 1972 the death rate for England and Wales was 0·007 (Males 0·003; Females 0·004).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0·091 per 1,000 compared with 0·061 in England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1972

by

Dr. K. PROWSE, Consultant Chest Physician

During 1972, 52 patients within the City were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. 45 had respiratory tuberculosis, and the remaining 7 had non-respiratory forms of the disease.

The total figures, which include 5 cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified posthumously, are set out in Table 11, with the corresponding figures for 1971 in brackets. (In all other tables in this report, the practice of giving the 1971 figures in brackets has been followed where it is considered that this information is of interest and relevance).

Table 11
Analysis of Notified Cases, 1972
(In the City)

Classification	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis	22 (37)	15 (15)	8 (5)	45 (57)
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	4 (2)	3 (3)	— (1)	7 (6)
Totals	26 (39)	18 (18)	8 (6)	52 (63)

The fact that 8 immigrants were notified during the year, one of whom was a "transfer-in" from an adjoining area, seems worthy of special mention.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Table 12 contains the details of the age and sex distribution of the 45 cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

Table 12
Age and Sex distribution of 45 cases notified in 1972

Age Group	Males				Females			
	Number		% of Total		Number		% of Total	
1 - 15	3	(2)	12.00	(5.13)	5	(3)	25.00	(16.67)
16 - 25	4	(3)	16.00	(7.69)	—	(2)	—	(11.10)
26 - 35	2	(1)	8.00	(2.57)	2	(3)	10.00	(16.67)
36 - 45	3	(3)	12.00	(7.70)	—	(1)	—	(5.55)
46 - 55	3	(11)	12.00	(28.20)	3	(3)	15.00	(16.67)
56 - 65	5	(9)	20.00	(23.07)	3	(1)	15.00	(5.55)
66 - 75	4	(8)	16.00	(20.51)	3	(4)	15.00	(22.24)
76 and over	1	(2)	4.00	(5.13)	4	(1)	20.00	(5.55)
Totals	25	(39)	100.00	(100.00)	20	(18)	100.00	(100.00)

Case Finding in Respiratory Tuberculosis

The manner in which these 45 cases came to light is set out in Table 13.

Table 13
Finding in Respiratory Tuberculosis of 45 Cases

Methods of Case Finding in Respiratory Tuberculosis	Number		% of Total	
(1) Referral by family doctor:				
(a) Direct referral	8	(5)	17.7	(8.6)
(b) referral on advice from Chest Radiology Centre	12	(16)	26.7	(29.3)
2. Referred from general wards of the Hospital Centre	12	(21)	26.7	(36.2)
3. By examination of Contacts	7	(3)	15.5	(5.2)
4. By transfer from other areas	1	(1)	2.3	(1.7)
5. Posthumous	5	(11)	11.1	(19.0)
Totals	45	(57)	100.0	(100.0)

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

Table 14 deals with the 7 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis seen during 1972.

Table 14

	Male	Female	Total
Glandular tuberculosis	2	1	3
Meningeal tuberculosis	1	Nil	1
Laryngeal tuberculosis	Nil	1	1
Abdominal tuberculosis	1	1	2
Totals	4	3	7

All 7 of these patients were adult, and this figure includes 3 male immigrants, aged 17, 30 and 32 years, respectively.

Number of Patients on the Register at 31st December, 1972

At 31st December there were 461 patients on the Tuberculosis Register, of whom 412 had respiratory tuberculosis, while 49 had non-respiratory disease. Details are set out in Table 15.

Table 15
461 Patients on the Tuberculosis Register

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Adults	264 (380)	57.27 (59.75)	161 (225)	34.92 (35.38)	425 (605)	92.19 (95.13)
Children	14 (11)	3.04 (1.72)	22 (20)	4.77 (3.15)	36 (31)	7.81 (4.87)
Totals	278 (391)	60.31 (61.47)	183 (245)	39.69 (38.53)	461 (636)	100.00 (100.00)

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1972

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1972 numbered 13, 5 of whom were notified posthumously, and one of these five was a child of six years who died from Miliary Tuberculosis in the City General Hospital. The remaining 8 patients were already notified, and known to the Clinic at the time of death. In addition, information was received regarding 16 further cases where tuberculosis was mentioned on the death certificate, but was not regarded as the primary cause of death.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

One hundred and nine contacts of newly notified cases were examined in 1972, and amongst these were seven with significant evidence of recent infection. Tuberculin testing was carried out in 264 cases, of whom 85 were offered and accepted B.C.G. vaccination. This vaccinated group comprised 66 contact cases and 19 cases who were regarded as being at special risk, usually by nature of their employment.

The Health Visitors paid 1,422 visits to the homes of patients throughout the year.

Comments

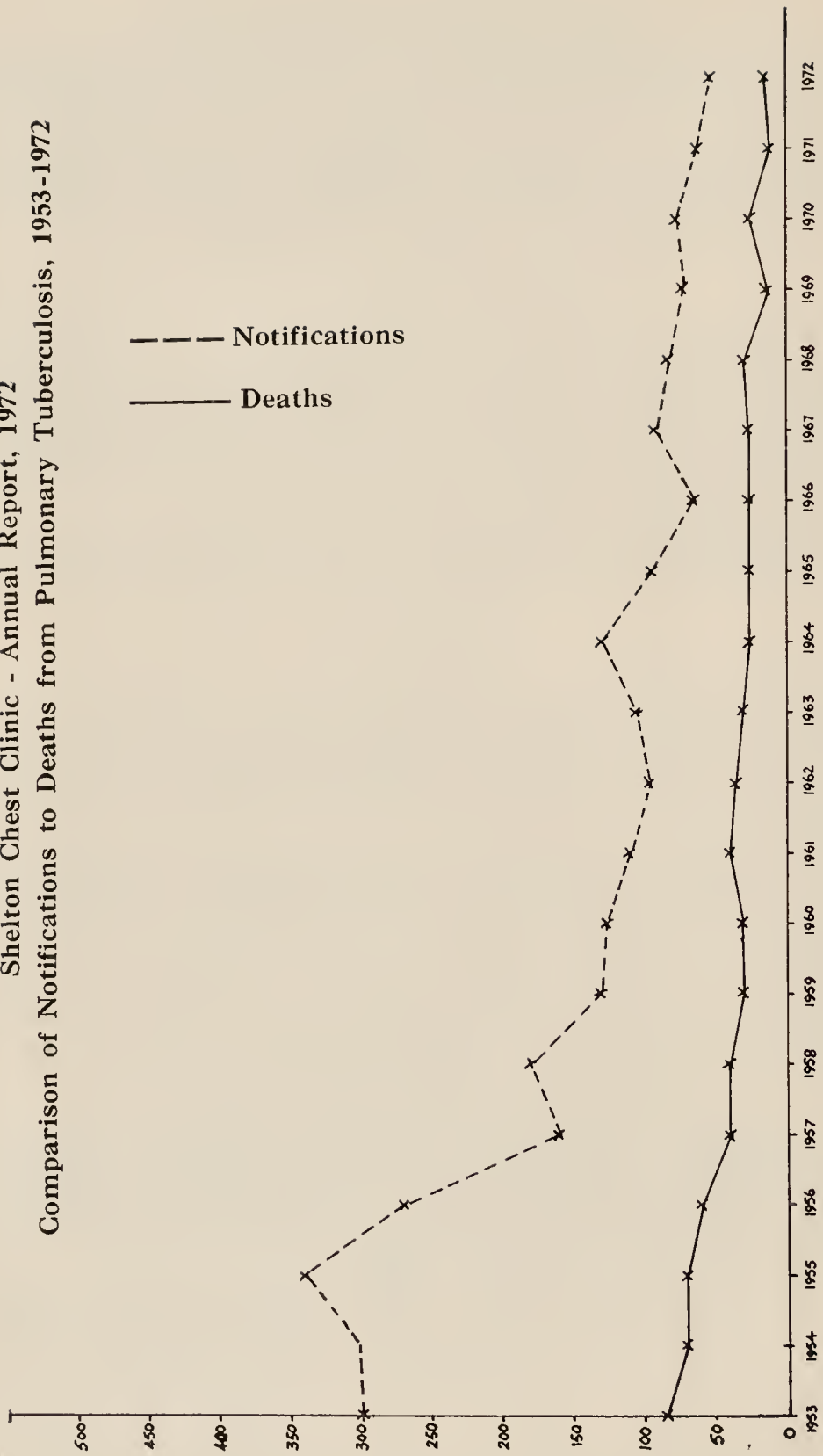
The overall picture of tuberculosis in the City has changed little since 1971, although it is pleasing to note that there has been a further reduction in the total number of notifications. The number of new cases arising in the immigrant population has remained static, suggesting that in this area at least, they do not constitute a major health hazard in terms of tuberculosis.

It is a matter of some concern that 19 of the 45 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis occurred in patients aged below 45 years. This indicates that there is still a reservoir of infection within the population at large, and that efforts to eradicate this must continue. The value of modern chemotherapy in rendering infectious cases non-infectious in a very short time enables most patients to be treated on an out-patient basis, with the assurance that, given good patient co-operation, treatment will be successful in virtually one hundred per cent of cases.

Particular thanks are due to the Staff of the Shelton Chest Clinic. The Health Visitors, Social Worker, Radiographic and Clerical Staff have all continued their work with enthusiasm and dedication. Their interest and ability to work as a team provides a constant source of encouragement, and contributes in no small way to the continuing downward trend in morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis.

The excellent liaison between the Public Health Department and the Chest Radiology Centre has been maintained and is invaluable.

Shelton Chest Clinic - Annual Report, 1972
Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1953-1972



BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD STOKE-ON-TRENT CHEST RADIOLOGY CENTRE

During the year 12,000 less persons were X-rayed than in 1971. The fall in numbers was entirely due to the previously planned reduction of factory surveys and elimination of public surveys by the mobile unit. The number of X-rays taken by the static unit at the Central Out-Patients' Department in Stoke-on-Trent and those taken at the regular visits to Burton, Stafford, Leek and Uttoxeter, remained the same as in the previous year. Factory surveys are now restricted to industries with specific hazards, such as the pottery industry in North Staffordshire, foundries etc.

Tuberculosis

The number of clinically significant cases needing treatment and/or close supervision was considerably lower than in 1971. (61 as against 100). As in previous years the highest case-finding rates were found in patients referred by General Practitioners (Table 17) and in immigrants from Asia (Table 18). For some unknown reason considerably fewer Indians and Pakistanis were referred or attended for X-rays than in 1971. In view of the drastic curtailment of factory surveys, it becomes even more important that General Practitioners should send patients having come to this country from Asia for initial and periodical X-ray checks.

The well attended survey of people from Uganda produced only one active case of tuberculosis. Table 19 shows that the regular visits to prisons is still a necessary and productive scheme. On the other hand, the number of newly detected cases of active tuberculosis in Mental Hospitals and Geriatric Homes has been steadily falling over the past ten years.

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

Another tragic record has to be reported. Not less than 170 cases (149 men and 21 women) were found and the very large majority was considered to be inoperable by chest physicians and/or thoracic surgeons. The only faint ray of hope for an improvement of this calamitous situation is the fact, that the proportion of cases in young men (i.e. younger than 45 years) shows little tendency of rising, but if all groups before normal retirement age are taken together, there has been no improvement whatever since 1967. (Table 22). Table 23 shows the increasing number of women suffering from lung cancer since 1961, a trend which is in accordance, although on a somewhat lower level, with national morbidity figures.

Industrial Chest Conditions

The change of the heading of Table 21 from "Newly detected cases of Industrial Chest Disease" to "Industrial Chest Conditions" is not accidental. At least as far as the mining industry is concerned so-called "simple pneumoconiosis" (categories 1 - 3) is now widely considered as a valuable biological index to dust exposure but in the large majority of cases it contributes little to disability or premature death. Whether this is also true for silicosis or mixed dust pneumoconiosis, found in the ceramic industry is not as well established but it is hoped that the results of the

10% sample survey by members of the Medical Branch of the Factory Inspectorate - to be published this year - will shed some light on this complex problem. The figures on Table 21, should not cause any alarm, especially as the usage of the new "International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses" used at this centre for the past two years provides a far wider scope for the classification of mixed dust pneumoconiosis than the International Labour Office Classification of 1958. It will be seen that only 19 of the 393 newly detected radiological changes thought to be due to mineral dust exposure were classified as Progressive Massive Fibrosis.

The visits to pottery factories had to be drastically reduced in view of the curtailment of surveys by mobile units but as at the present time - unlike the National Coal Board - the ceramic industry is still without its own industrial medical and radiological service - these surveys continue to render a useful service. It is hoped that a close liaison will be established between the Chest Radiology Service and the newly established Employment Medical Advisory Service of the Ministry of Employment.

In 1971/72 I was privileged to act as one of three assessors of almost 8,000 full-sized films taken for the above mentioned survey by the Medical Branch of the Factory Inspectorate and to become a member of the "National Advisory Panel on Survey Radiology". These activities have somewhat painfully reminded me that the problem of Intra- and Inter-observer errors in the assessment of radiographs of pneumoconiosis is still very much with us.

The most interesting case of "industrial dust disease" was that of a young man who developed Farmer's Lung at the age of 11 years whilst helping on a farm during school holidays.

Other Conditions

The follow-up of non-tuberculous inflammatory conditions has over the years become a significant part of the work of both units and is very much appreciated by General Practitioners and their patients. The steady rise in the findings of sarcoidosis and spontaneous pneumothorax is shown on Table 24.

Publications

1. The Bronchodilator Effect of New Adrenergic Aerosols. (Jointly with Dr. M. C. S. Kennedy). Incorporated into a paper by Dr. Minette. Transactions of Meeting of the European Society of Respiratory Physiology, Dublin 1972.
2. Treatment of Asthma with Beclomethasone. (Jointly with Dr. M. C. S. Kennedy). Transactions of Meeting of International Society of Respiratory Tuberculosis, Istanbul, 1972.
3. A Wedding at Maer (1972). Medical and Biological Illustration, 22, 222-223.
4. John Thomas Arlidge and the Potteries. (1972). Brit. J. Indust. Med. In Press.

5. Josiah Wedgwood and his Doctors. In Print. J. of British Pharmaceutical Society.
6. 18th Century Health and Social Services in the North Staffordshire Pottery. In Press. Medical History.
7. Erasmus Darwin and the Sisters Parker. In Press. History of Medicine.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank my colleagues in the Regional Chest Radiology Service for the generously given help during my illness in 1972/73, and the newly appointed Consultant Physician at the North Staffordshire Hospital Centre, Dr. K. Prowse, for helping with the administration of the centre during the same period and also for his great interest in our work, which greatly facilitated the close liaison between the centre and the chest services. I am also greatly indebted for the help given to me by the General Practitioners in Stoke-on-Trent and elsewhere and by the Medical Officers of Health, and particularly Dr. J. S. Hamilton in Stoke-on-Trent. My staff worked with their well known efficiency and often under difficult conditions.

E. POSNER,

Consultant Chest Physician.

Table 16
Numbers Examined during 1972

	G.P. Referrals	All Other Groups	TOTALS
CENTRES FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONER REFERRALS AND OTHER PERSONS AND GROUPS			
A. Static Unit:			
Stoke-on-Trent Chest Radiology Unit ..	14,000	7,069	21,069
B. Mobile Unit:			
Burton-on-Trent (fortnightly)	916	1,453	2,369
Leek (fortnightly)	390	344	734
Stafford (fortnightly)	263	1,084	1,347
Uttoxeter (monthly)	206	267	473
TOTAL	1,775	3,148	4,923
Other work done by mobile unit (see Table 19) ..			20,845
GRAND TOTAL ..			46,837

Table 17
Assessment of Tuberculosis Found

	General Practitioners Referrals		All Other Groups		Totals	
	Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment*	Occa-sional Super-vision only	Close Clinic Super-vision or Treatment*	Occa-sional Super-vision only	Close Clinic Super-vision or Treatment*	Occa-sional Super-vision only
A. CENTRES FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS AND GROUPS						
Stoke Chest Radiology Centre	32 (2.3)	25 (1.8)	10 (1.1)	11 (1.4)	42 (2.0)	36 (1.7)
Stoke Mobile Unit: Burton	4 (4.3)	8 (8.6)	—	3 (2.1)	4 (1.7)	11 (4.6)
Leek	2 (5.2)	3 (7.7)	1 (2.9)	2 (5.8)	3 (4.1)	5 (6.8)
Stafford	—	2 (7.6)	—	3 (2.8)	—	5 (3.7)
Uttoxeter	—	2 (9.2)	—	2 (7.5)	—	4 (8.5)
Total	6 (3.3)	15 (8.5)	1 (0.3)	10 (3.2)	7 (1.4)	25 (7.9)
B. OTHER WORK DONE BY STOKE MOBILE UNIT						
					12 (0.5)	55 (2.6)
Totals	38 (2.4)	40 (2.5)	12 (1.0)	21 (1.1)	61 (1.3)	116 (2.7)

*Prevalence per 1,000 in brackets.

In addition to the above, 295 cases of healed tuberculosis were revealed.

Table 18
Tuberculosis amongst Asians showing Nationality and prevalence of Active Lesions

Country of Origin				India	Pakistan	Uganda	Other Asians	Total
GENERAL PRACTITIONER REFERRALS								
No. examined				84	195	4	7	290
Active tuberculosis				1	2	—	—	3
Rate per 1,000				11.9%	10.0%	—	—	10.3%
OTHER GROUPS								
No. examined				24	68	312	3	407
Active tuberculosis				—	4	1	—	5
Rate per 1,000				—	51.5%	3.2%	—	12.3%
TOTAL ASIANS								
No. examined				108	263	316	10	697
Active tuberculosis				1	6	1	—	8
Rate per 1,000				9.2%	22.8%	3.2%	—	11.5%

Table 19
Other Work done by Mobile Unit
(excluding that done at Centres shown on Table 16)

	Persons X-rayed	Tuberculosis Requiring Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment*	Other Abnormalities including Inactive Tuberculosis
Hospital Staffs	1,017	—	23
Hospital Patients	1,868	1 (0.5)	65
Local Authority Work†	2,737	1 (0.4)	119
Factories with Hazards	10,033	6 (0.6)	519
Prisons:			
Prisoners	2,451	4 (1.6)	31
Staff	343	—	3
Universities:			
Students	555	—	8
Staff	60	—	4
Teacher Training Colleges (in- cluding Colleges of Further Education)			
Students	1,359	—	12
Staff	153	—	10
Schoolchildren	—	—	—
T.B. Contacts	269	—	5
TOTAL	20,845	12 (0.5)	799

* Prevalence per 1,000 in brackets. † Local Authorities visited.

Stoke Unit: Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Stafford County Borough,
Burton County Borough, Hereford County Borough.

Table 20
Some Non-Tuberculous Abnormalities Identified
(including Previously Known Cases)

	Lung Cancer	Sarcoidosis	Heart Abnormal- ities*	Pneumo- coniosis**	Inflammatory Conditions	Chronic Bron- chitis, Emphy- sema etc.	All Other Abnormalities	TOTALS
A. CENTRES FOR DOCTORS' PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS AND GROUPS								
(a) Static Unit ..	153	21	671	620	720	1,098	523	3,806
(b) Mobile Unit ..	14	4	70	24	50	98	46	306
B. OTHER WORK DONE BY MOBILE UNIT ..	3	8	88	** 168	12	75	63	417
TOTALS	170	33	829	812	782	1,271	632	4,529

* Includes cases diagnosed on radiological findings only.

** For a more detailed analysis see report of Stoke-on-Trent Unit.

Table 21

**"Newly Detected" Cases of Industrial Chest Conditions,
according to Occupation and X-ray Category, 1972.
(North Staffordshire Only)**

X-ray Category	Simple Pneumoconiosis			Total Simple Pneumoconiosis	Progressive Massive Fibrosis	Grand Total
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3			
Coalminers	43	3	1	47	—	47
Ex-Miners	82	26	3	111	6	117
Potters—Men	70	6	1	77	3	80
Potters—Women ..	31	6	1	38	3	41
Ex-Potters—Men ..	14	2	1	17	4	21
Ex Potters—Women	33	8	1	42	2	44
Asbestos and Talc .. Workers	2	1	—	3	—	3
Welders—Siderosis	5	1	—	6	—	6
Other Mineral Dust Pneumoconiosis	27	5	1	33	1	34
TOTAL	307	58	9	374	19	393

In addition 3 cases of Farmer's Lung were identified.

Table 22

**Age Distribution of 1,682 Male Cases of Bronchogenic
Carcinoma at Time of Diagnosis
1952-1972**

	Total Number	Under 45 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
1952 - 1954	37	1 2.7%	9 24.3%	19 51.4%	8 21.6%
1955 - 1957	74	7 9.5%	19 25.7%	32 43.2%	16 21.6%
1958 - 1960	174	10 5.8%	39 22.4%	63 36.2%	62 35.6%
1961 - 1963	229	12 5.5%	53 23.1%	95 41.5%	69 30.1%
1964 - 1966	311	16 5.2%	61 19.6%	122 39.2%	112 36.0%
1967 - 1969	350	7 2.0%	55 15.7%	142 40.6%	146 41.7%
1970 - 1972	407	11 2.7%	68 16.9%	154 37.7%	174 42.6%

Table 23

Age Distribution of 213 Female Cases of Bronchogenic
Carcinoma at the Time of Diagnosis
1952-1972

	Total Number	Under 45 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 + years
1952 - 1954	7	2 28.3%	1 14.3%	3 42.8%	1 14.3%
1955 - 1957	14	1 7.1%	6 42.9%	4 28.6%	3 21.4%
1958 - 1960	12	1 8.3%	3 25%	6 50%	2 16.7%
1961 - 1963	23	— —	7 30.4%	11 47.9%	5 21.7%
1964 - 1966	42	5 11.9%	9 21.4%	11 26.2%	17 40.5%
1967 - 1969	44	— —	10 22.7%	11 25.0%	23 52.3%
1970 - 1972	71	4 5.6%	17 23.9%	20 28.1%	30 42.2%

Table 24
Numbers X-rayed and Some Abnormalities Detected 1952-1972

Year	Number X-rayed	Active T.B.	T.B. rate per 1,000	Bronchogenic Carcinoma	Pneumoconiosis (N.S. only)*	Sarcoidosis	Spontaneous Pneumothorax
1952-1954	156,343	615	3.9	44	2,204	9	2
1955-1957	194,648	590	3.0	81	2,130	29	7
1958-1960	180,800	475	2.6	184	1,546	38	21
1961-1963	190,221	331	1.7	251	1,237	60	37
1964-1966	200,971	314	1.5	347	623	53	55
1967-1969	199,387	238	1.2	394	783	95	76
1970-1972	175,950	260	1.5	474	1,091	120	81
1952-1972	1,298,320	2,823	—	1,775	9,614	404	280

* See comments in report.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the treatment centre in the City which is under the control of the North Staffs. Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all new cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1953	57	102	572	78%	731
1954	43	48	466	81%	557
1955	52	68	463	79%	583
1956	42	97	438	76%	577
1957	31	101	545	81%	677
1958	29	58	502	85%	589
1959	23	78	512	82%	613
1960	17	56	537	88%	610
1961	24	71	570	89%	605
1962	14	88	500	83%	602
1963	11	69	633	88%	713
1964	13	63	515	87%	591
1965	15	53	314	82%	382
1966	13	125	671	82%	809
1967	5	104	644	85%	753
1968	10	146	746	82%	902
1969	13	165	798	81%	976
1970	16	179	836	81%	1,031
1971	10	172	936	83%	1,118
1972	8	223	575	71%	806

Where requests are received from the treatment centre for a follow-up of contacts who live in the City area, this is carried out. A very high proportion of those contacts are found and persuaded to attend for treatment. Usually they are very willing to attend when they know the risks involved.

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 3,827 of which 3,590 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 237 were delivered by midwives and in 3 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, made up 9.2% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 8.5% of the live births.

	1972	1971
Number born alive ..	324 (Males 141) (Females 183)	313 (Males 145) (Females 168)
Number Stillborn ..	30 (Males 14) (Females 16)	42 (Males 26) (Females 16)

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home ..	6
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	3
Born in hospital ..	315

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital		Born at Home		Born at Home and transferred to hospital		Total No. Born Alive	Total No. Surviving 28 days
	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days		
3 lb. 4 oz. or less	30	20	2	—	1	1	33	21
3 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	44	39	1	—	—	—	45	39
4 lb. 7 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	74	70	1	1	—	—	75	71
5 lb to 5 lb. 8 oz.	167	161	2	2	2	2	171	165
TOTAL	315	290	6	3	3	3	324	296

Of the 324 premature infants born alive, 296 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 91·3%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	..	..	92%
Survival rate for those born at home	..	..	50%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	..	..	100%

REPORT OF THE PREMATURE BABY NURSE

This report refers only to babies visited by the premature baby nurse either from birth, before admission to hospital or after discharge from the premature baby unit.

Number of premature babies born at home	..	..	..	4
Number of premature babies born at home and transferred to hospital	..	..	..	3
Number of premature babies visited after discharge from hospital				237
Total number of visits	..	..	..	3,387

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN AT HOME:

3 lb. 4 oz. or less	..	..	-
3 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	..	..	-
4 lb. 7 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	..	..	2
5 lb. to 5 lb. 8 oz.	..	..	2

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 50 (Males 28, Females 22).

The Stillbirth rate was 1·17% of total births. Last year's figure was 1·74%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	2
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	48
Where mother was admitted to Hospital as emergency	..	..	..	..	12

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER

1. NOT ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY

Essential hypertension	..	..	..	..	3
------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

2. ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY

Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Placental insufficiency	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rhesus incompatibility		..	..	..	..	3
Intrauterine death (cause unknown)				..	..	5

3. ASSOCIATED WITH LABOUR

Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	9
Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	5
Cord around neck	..	..	..	..	3
Unstable lie	..	..	..	..	1
Locked twins	..	..	..	..	1
Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	2

4. CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE FOETUS

Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	11
Premature birth weight		..	..	..	26
Duration of pregnancy less than 40 weeks	..	..			39
Post maturity	..	..	..	..	4
Macerated foetus	..	..	..	..	18

5. EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

Premature labour	..	..	..	..	..	2
Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	3
Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	..	1
Post maturity	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	..	1

6. Number of twin stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of twin stillbirths (1 surviving twm)				..	..	1
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	..	..		..	..	1

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS ASSOCIATED WITH STILLBIRTHS

	Up to 19 years	20 – 29 years	30 – 39 years	40 years and over	Total
First baby ..	8	12	–	–	20
Other mothers	3	15	11	1	30

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
Number	20	10	7	5	5	1	1	1

Provisional stillbirth rate		1972	1971	1970
per 1,000 births	..	11·7	17·4	18·4

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—291. (It gives a percentage of 7·6 of the total births).

Total number of illegitimate births 291.

Born at home	..	..	..	..	..	8
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	283
Number of sets of twins	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of infant deaths	..	..	..	..	..	7

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors and the following data shows the position of surviving children at the end of 1972.

Children in the care of the mother	..	..	132
Children in the care of both parents	..	..	100
Children in the care of both parents (now married)			12
Children in the care of the Social Services Dept.			25
Children in the care of Grandmother	..	..	3
Number of children adopted	..	..	8
Number of children removed from City	..		3

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Uncertain
Number	158	46	37	21	10	6	1	1	11

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

Age ..	Under 20	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49	Uncertain
Number ..	110	136	30	4	11

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS UNDER 20 YEARS:—

Age ..	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number ..	—	7	19	23	38	23

	1972	1971	1970
Illegitimate birth rate	7.6%	7.36%	6.9%

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 74 (males 36, females 38) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 19.5 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.9 in 1971, and 19.5 in 1970.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1965	4490	19	0.22	4.23	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
1966	4398	18	1.36	2.72	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
1967	4431	22	0.22	4.28	3.1	4.2	0.0	0.2
1968	4483	18	0.22	2.89	4.7	4.9	0.0	0.2
1969	4223	20	0.71	2.60	3.3	7.1	0.0	0.0
1970	4090	19	0.24	4.88	2.4	6.3	0.0	0.0
1971	4294	15	0.00	2.70	1.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
1972	3756	19	0.26	2.66	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0

	1972	1971
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	43.0%	47.7%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	64.8%	68.5%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month	72.9%	76.0%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1968	1	17	18
1969	1	19	21
1970	1	19	20
1971	2	13	15
1972	3	18	19

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1972	1971
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	14.2	12.1

PERINATAL DEATH RATE	1972	1971
(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life) per 1,000 total births	24.3	24.9

17 infants died from prematurity but there were 38 deaths altogether where the birth weight was 5½ lbs. or under.

Table 25.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1972

Causes of Death	W A R D																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	1	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	6	1
Chicken-pox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Convulsions ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bronchitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Other Respiratory ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gastro-enteritis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suffocation (overlying)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injury at Birth ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Atelectasis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Congenital Malformations ..	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	
Premature Birth ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pemphigus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Anaphylaxis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accidental Deaths ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Causes ..	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	
TOTALS ..	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	6	1	

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 1,792; females 1,673. Illegitimate, males 141. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 34 females 31. Illegitimate, males 2; females 7.

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 1,792; females 1,673. Illegitimate, males 141. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 34 females 31. Illegitimate, males 2, females 7.

Table 25.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1972—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 3 months		3 months and under 6 months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	19	24	3	2	1	—	1	1	24	27	4	5	5	5	1	1	1	—	35	38
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	5	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	7	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7
Premature Birth ..	8	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Anaphylaxis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	5	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	12	10
TOTALS ..	19	24	3	2	1	—	1	1	24	27	4	5	5	5	1	1	1	—	35	38

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 140 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 25 were employed as municipal midwives, 115 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—237

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	234
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	3
	237
Number of miscarriages attended	4
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives)	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	—

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1972	1971
Number of patients	3,600	3,909
Number of visits	28,912	29,735

During the year the Supervisor carried out 231 inspections.

Analgesia Outfits

During the year 159 requests for outfits were received from city midwives as compared with 256 last year.

Twelve Entonox ($O_2 + N_2O$) outfits are stored at the Ambulance Station and are made available and despatched to addresses as stated by midwives.

An electrically heated Oxygenaire incubator, with oxygen supplies, is also available for the use of midwives when premature babies have to be moved by Ambulance transport.

Midwives Night Duty Rota

When the services of midwives are required between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., any requests are now, in the first instance, received at the Ambulance Station, and the midwife on duty and covering a particular area is then contacted by phone and a request made for her services.

During the year 232 such requests were made.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 22 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	510
Subsequent attendances	4,816
Visits by midwives to home	1,559

B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	3
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	228
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	4
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery ..	2
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	175
Number of women who had Gas and Oxygen	159
Number of women who were given Pethidine	139

Nursing Period

(a) No. of visits to women confined at home	4,145
(b) No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	28,912
(c) Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother ..	558

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a) Before delivery 41 }	52
(b) After delivery 11 }	

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—98.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	<i>Baby</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. booked	11	32	20	34	97
(b) Dr. not booked	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	11	32	20	35	98

The Flying Squad was called out on 5 occasions.

Requests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives	..	..	1,187
Recommendations:			
for General Practitioner Unit	..	..	1,076
for home confinement	..	..	7
miscarriage or altered arrangement	..	..	103

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at some of the clinics. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions	..	..	..	413
Number of new patients	..	..	..	590
Total attendances	..	..	..	3,004

Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Chest Radiology Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the latter is included in The Chest Radiology report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	..	..	..	..	619
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	-----

Mothercraft

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

				<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1972—per 1,000 total births (City)	..	..	0.00	
England and Wales	..	..	0.15	
1971—per 1,000 total births (City)	..	..	0.45	
England and Wales	..	..	0.17	

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

A. VISITS TO THE HOME	No. of Cases seen	Number of cases included in Col. (1) seen at request of		TOTAL VISITS
		Hospital	G.P.	
1. Children born in current year ..	3,552	40	52	10,281
2. Other children aged under 5 ..	9,849	86	113	18,405
3. Persons aged 5-16 seen as part of health visiting (e.g. excluding those seen as part of school health service)	61	2	5	109
4. Persons aged between 17 and 64	1,123	97	250	3,264
5. Persons aged 65 and over ..	5,442	385	757	17,348
6. Households on account of infec- tious diseases	26	2	5	36
7. Households visited for any other reason	368	3	4	446
TOTAL	20,421	615	1,186	49,889

The above lay-out of the report of the Health Visitors home visits is different from the format of previous annual reports. This is due to the alteration in the annual report which has to be completed for the Department of Health and Social Security.

Therefore, there are no comparable figures for previous years.

B. CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	1972	1971	1970
Number of child health clinics ..	23	22	22
Total No. of children who attended	5,875	5,534	5,314
(a) Born in 1972	2,330	3,016	2,498
(b) Born in 1971	2,627	1,639	1,640
(c) Born in 1970/67	918	879	1,176
Total No. of attendances ..	32,950	35,933	31,938
(a) Under one year	25,869	28,755	25,590
(b) Aged 1 - 2 years	5,206	5,317	4,703
(c) Aged 2 - 5 years	1,875	1,861	1,645
C. SCREENING TESTS TO EXCLUDE DEAFNESS			
Premature infants	152	125	110
0 - 1 years of age	2,039	2,038	1,962
1 - 2 years of age	63	121	94
2 - 5 years of age	20	16	13
	2,274	2,300	2,179

	1972	1971	1971
Repeat tests by Health Visitors ..	115	40	118
Number referred to Dr. Roberts..	15	15	17

D. CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINICS

No. of women who attended for the first time	3,023	1,664	2,660
No. of negative smears	2,977	1,646	2,629
No. of doubtful smears	36	16	22
No. of positive smears	10	2	9

Of the 3,023 women who attended 1,436 attended at sessions held in pottery factories. These sessions were arranged with the co-operation of the pottery manufacturers and the pottery union.

All patients with doubtful and positive smears were referred to the consultant gynaecologists and received appropriate treatment.

The ages of the ten women with positive smears ranged from 31 to 56 years. All were married women, one had no children, two had one child, one had two children, three had three children, two had four children and one had five children. Under the Registrar General's classification of occupations, three women were in class 3 and seven in class 4.

One of the above women, aged 49 years with one child is of particular interest. In addition to having a positive smear, she was found to have a mass in her pelvis which proved to be a carcinoma of rectum. This was treated surgically and the carcinoma of cervix by radium. The point of interest is that these were both primary carcinomata as microscopically they were different, the rectal cancer being an adenocarcinoma and the cervical a squamous cell carcinoma.

Appointments for revisits to the cytology clinics are sent every three years from the date of the original test. The results are as follows:—

	1972	1971	1970
THREE YEAR FOLLOW-UP			
No. of women who attended ..	2,284	725	993
No. of negative smears	2,260	724	983
No. of doubtful smears	24	—	8
No. of positive smears	—	1	2

SIX YEAR FOLLOW-UP

No. of women who attended ..	197
No. of negative smears	180
No. of doubtful smears	17
No. of positive smears	—

The number of women who attended for the six year follow-up is small as cytology clinics started in the autumn of 1966.

The total number of cervical smears taken in 1972 is 5,504. This increase on previous years has been possible due to the recruitment of two part-time doctors with considerable experience in gynaecology.

E. FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS	1972	1971	1970
No. of new patients	835	537	442
No. of revisits	2,543	1,838	1,068
Total No. of attendances ..	3,378	2,375	1,510

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS

Medical Cases	1
Non-Medical but needy	10
Other non-medical cases	824
TOTAL ..	835

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE ADVISED INITIALLY

Sheath	7
Pill	571
Diaphragm	52
I.U.D.	152
Other methods	20
No method advised	29
No. of clinic sessions during 1972	254

In June, 1972 the Family Planning Association ceased to operate in the City and in consequence doctors and nurses specially trained in Family Planning became available. It was, therefore, possible to expand our service in three more Health Centres, in two centres, evening sessions are held and a weekly morning session was started in September at Fenton. This session is for insertion of the intrauterine device only.

By the end of 1972 Family Planning sessions were being held in eleven Health Centres and Clinics throughout the City. In addition a weekly session is held in conjunction with the post-natal clinic at the North Staffordshire Maternity Hospital. 125 patients were advised at these sessions and were referred to clinics near their homes.

F. VISITS TO CHRONIC SICK AND AGED	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE			
Hospital enquiries	29	20	49
Supervision	107	146	253
District Nurse Attending	24	40	64
Visits to persons living alone	29	63	92
Referred by G.P. or hospital	115	140	255
2. OVER PENSIONABLE AGE			
Hospital enquiries	155	204	359
Supervision	300	572	872

BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospital enquiries	68	191	259
Supervision	86	221	307
District Nurse attending	142	270	412
Visits to persons living alone	168	483	651
Referred by G.P. or hospital	503	850	1,353
Visits to patients discharged from geriatric Units	..	..	472
Visits to patients discharged from other hospitals	..	..	450
Number of routine visits	..	..	17,348
Number of routine visits to persons living alone	..	..	8,888

The fifth Health Visitor Training Course at the University of Keele was completed in September, 1971. The six Health Visitor Bursars sponsored by this Authority all passed the examination successfully.

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. G. T. Emery, the Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE:—

Number of children examined	269
Number of children needing treatment	244
Number of children treated	244
Number of temporary teeth extracted	194
Number of temporary teeth filled	201
Number of temporary teeth treated with AgNO ₃	66
Number of scalings and cleanings	54
Number of local anaesthetics	25
Number of N ₂ O/O ₂ anaesthetics	61

NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS:

Number of patients examined	44
Number of patients needing treatment	44
Number of patients treated	44
Number of permanent teeth extracted	119
Number of permanent teeth filled	60
Number of scalings	18
Number of local anaesthetics	50
Number of N ₂ O/O ₂ anaesthetics	15
Number of full upper or lower dentures	5
Number of partial upper or lower dentures	7

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under the direction of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, A.D.C. Vitamen Tablets and A. D. & C. Vitamin Drops. Orange Juice and Vitamin A/D Tablets ceased to be Welfare Foods on 31.12.71, and Vitamin A.D.C. Tablets were introduced.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

Public Health Dept., 79 London Road, Stoke-on-Trent.
Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
Infant Welfare Centre, Community Drive, Smallthorne.
Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
Infant Welfare Centre, Dunning Street, Tunstall.
Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Leek Road, Abbey Hulton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Church Hall, Werrington Road, Bucknall.
Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
Infant Welfare Centre, Gospel Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
Infant Welfare Centre, Brotherhood Hall, Leek Road, Milton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Lime Close, Weston Coyney.
Infant Welfare Centre, Caverswall Road, Weston Coyney.
Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Marlborough Road, Longton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Saracen Way, Meir.
Infant Welfare Centre, Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
Infant Welfare Centre, Lorraine Street, Packmoor.
Infant Welfare Clinic, Community Centre, Woodhouse Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
W.V.R.S. Headquarters, 37 Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent.
Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1972:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.R.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (pkts.) ..	3,577	12,107	478	8,013	24,175
Orange Juice (bottles)	615	3,784	222	4,464	9,085
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	—	—	—	—	—
A/D Vitamin Tablets (pkts.) ..	34	108	1	103	246
Children's Vit. Drops (bottles) ..	590	3,162	93	5,233	9,078
A.D.C. Vitamin Tablets (Containers)	195	422	45	876	1,538

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. clinics, unless the parents request otherwise.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—
Diphtheria—

Primary	407
Secondary or Reinforcing	3,040
	3,447
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple)	2,930
Secondary or Reinforcing	648
Whooping Cough	—
TOTAL ..	3,578

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1972:—	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Under one	7	—
One year	108	5
Two to Four	142	18
Five to Fifteen	115	72
TOTAL ..	372	95

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1972 the following children had three oral doses of Sabin Vaccine:—

Children born in 1972	..	..	..	85
Children born in 1971	..	..	..	1,633
Children born in 1970	..	..	..	659
Children born in 1969	..	..	..	276
Children born in 1965-1968..	..	..	..	333
Others under 16 years	..	..	..	102
				3,088

Children age 5-16 years who had a reinforcing dose .. 3,810

Oral Vaccine commenced March, 1962 and is now our standard method. No Salk Vaccine was given during the year.

DISTRICT NURSING

			1972	1971	1970
Number of patients	..	..	4,604	4,290	4,096
Number of visits	..	..	114,556	115,329	109,981

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Maternal Comp.	Others	Total
Patients ..	2,701	1,295	14	19	24	551	4,604
Visits ..	76,651	33,892	209	545	221	3,038	114,556

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
Men ..	105	65	67	76	28	—	135	18	162	123	779
Women ..	99	91	197	154	50	108	211	84	263	—	1,257
TOTAL ..	204	156	264	230	78	108	346	102	425	123	2,036

FURTHER NOTES ON PATIENTS:—

Number of children under 5 years	..	..	..	61
Number of visits to children under 5 years	..	..	427	
Number of children over 5 and under 15 years	..	..	77	
Number of visits to children between 5 to 15 years	..	1,048		
Number of adults over 65 years	..	..	2,961	
Number of visits to adults over 65 years	..	..	84,059	
Number of adults of pensionable age living alone:				
Males	..	..	..	131
Females	..	..	..	538
				<u>669</u>

Number of patients who have been on the books for 3 years or more:				
Males	..	..	..	217
Females	..	..	..	497
				<u>714</u>

Number of patients who had more than 24 visits in the year	1,183
Number of visits to these patients	86,941

Place of First Treatment of New Patients by District Nurse

	Under 5 years	5 - 65 years	Over 65 years	TOTAL
Patient's Home	36	1,037	1,649	2,722
Health Centre	23	372	64	459
G.P. Premises exc. Health Centres	—	26	19	45
Maternity & Child Health Centres	2	23	5	30
Hospital	—	—	—	—
Residential Homes	—	2	4	6
Elsewhere	—	3	4	7
TOTAL	61	1,463	1,745	3,269

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1972

	STOKE			HANLEY			BURSLEM			PENTON			BENTILEE			ABBEY HULTON			TUNSTALL		
	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total
District Nursing Loans 1972																					
Air Rings . . .	—	—	—	76	85	161	9	5	14	12	17	29	10	11	21	16	15	31	25	20	45
Attachable Sides . .	—	—	—	98	108	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—
Back Rests . . .	13	—	13	119	146	265	10	9	19	16	32	48	12	15	27	20	9	29	33	15	48
Bed Blocks . . .	—	—	—	26	8	34	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bed Cradles . . .	—	—	—	33	20	53	3	1	4	2	7	9	5	1	6	7	1	8	9	13	22
Bed Pans . . .	8	—	8	101	163	264	11	8	19	20	24	44	17	15	32	22	19	41	34	28	62
Bed Pans Rubber	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedsteads . . .	—	—	—	39	59	98	—	—	—	2	3	5	5	12	17	4	2	6	1	—	1
Blankets . . .	—	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying Chair . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coll. Toilet Seats . .	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodore . . .	—	—	—	62	175	237	3	5	8	13	13	26	13	11	24	8	14	22	11	—	11
Commod Fan . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crutches . . .	—	—	—	378	148	518	—	—	—	48	—	48	68	—	68	68	28	88	88	68	148
Fracture Boards . .	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Tables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoists . . .	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Invalid Chairs . . .	—	—	—	46	82	128	4	1	5	7	11	18	13	19	32	6	6	12	3	—	3
Leg Supports . . .	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mac Sheets . . .	—	—	—	114	64	178	9	10	19	17	13	20	8	12	28	23	10	33	31	17	48
Mattresses . . .	—	—	—	78	64	142	—	—	—	4	3	7	11	12	21	6	2	8	—	—	—
Mattress Covers . .	—	—	—	21	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pehnyr Lifter . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillows . . .	—	—	—	31	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillow Cases . . .	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quadrupeds . . .	—	—	—	12	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self Lift & Chr Seat	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sp. Child's Chairs . .	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sp. Rsd. Toilet Seat	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sp. Toilet Chair . .	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spec. Commode . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripods . . .	—	—	—	39	41	80	3	1	4	7	7	14	7	—	7	5	7	12	12	11	23
Urinals . . .	—	—	—	81	95	176	6	—	6	13	15	28	8	8	16	13	13	26	26	28	54
Walking Aids . . .	4	1	5	28	37	65	2	1	3	3	5	8	1	1	2	5	10	15	2	8	10

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1972--continued

	FEGG HAYES			LONGTON			MEIR			SMALLTHORNE			BLURTON			GRAND TOTAL 1972		
	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total	On Loan Jan. 1972	Loaned during 1972	Total
District Nursing Loans 1972																		
Air Rings ..	8	4	12	20	9	29	13	4	17	9	10	19	8	1	9	206	181	387
Attachable Sides ..	1s	1s	2s	1s	—	1s	2s	4s	6s	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	29
Back Rests ..	15	7	22	19	3	22	21	25	46	14	19	33	6	2	8	298	282	580
Bed Blocks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	30	8	38
Bed Cradles ..	3	—	3	9	3	12	7	11	18	4	1	5	3	3	6	85	61	146
Bed Pans ..	15	11	26	34	20	54	24	33	57	19	22	41	11	6	17	316	349	665
Bed Pans Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Bedsteads ..	11	10	21	2	5	7	6	—	6	2	4	6	3	3	6	75	98	173
Blankets ..	12	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	4	60
Carrying Chair ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coll. Toilet Seats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Commodore ..	26	22	48	18	20	38	17	10	27	12	24	36	6	5	11	189	299	488
Concord Fan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crutches ..	8s	—	8s	6s	4s	10s	4s	2s	6s	10s	8s	18s	—	—	—	89	36	125
Fracture Boards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Heart Tables ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoists ..	2	28	30	11	11	22	7	11	18	4	7	11	6	2	8	123	178	401
Invalid Chairs ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
Leg Supports ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mac Sheets ..	13	11	24	25	3	28	20	9	29	15	6	21	14	—	14	289	143	432
Mattresses ..	11	13	24	4	6	10	5	1	6	2	4	6	6	4	10	127	109	236
Mattress Covers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Pehnrn Lifter ..	3	2	5	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	26
Pillows ..	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	4	41
Pillow Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Quadrupeds ..	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	21
Self Lift & Chr Seat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sp. Child's Chairs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Sp. Rsd. Toilet Seat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sp. Toilet Chair ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Spec. Commode ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Tripods ..	4	1	5	4	2	6	10	4	14	5	6	11	4	2	6	100	82	182
Urinals ..	12	—	12	10	4	14	11	16	27	9	17	26	6	2	8	199	199	398
Walking Aids ..	4	4	8	3	5	8	5	9	14	3	7	10	—	—	—	56	87	143

CHIROPODY SERVICE

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 28

This service is carried out for us on an agency basis by the W.R.V.S.

The work is still very limited by the serious shortage of qualified chiropodists.

Treatments during the year:—

	<i>No. of Treatments</i>	<i>Domiciliary</i>
Part-time staff . .	17,615	5,762

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1972

General Remarks

The figures relating to the work of the Service during the year show a small increase when compared with the previous year. It would now appear that some stabilization has at last been reached.

The number of patients carried numbered 130,521 which gives an increase of 844 over the previous year's total, and the mileage covered by the service vehicles was 549,146, an increase of 11,824 miles over the last year's figures.

Personnel at 31st December, 1972

- 1 Chief Ambulance Officer
- 1 Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer
- 3 Senior Ambulance Superintendents
- 1 Clerk Telephonist
- 1 Supervisory Clerk Typist
- 1 General Clerk
- 4 Ambulance Superintendents (Class 1)
- 4 Ambulance Superintendents (Class 2)
- 1 Garage Vehicle Supervisor Superintendent (Class 1)
- 66 Ambulancemen
- 6 Ambulancewomen
- 1 Storekeeper/Handyman
- 1 Labourer
- 1 Part-time Telephonist
- 2 Part-time Cleaners
- 1 Vacancy for an ambulanceman is to be filled

Vehicles

Two dual purpose ambulances, one Austin taxi, and an ex-Civil Defence vehicle (Mobile Control) were disposed of during the year, on being regarded as obsolete, and were replaced by two ambulances and three dual purpose ambulances. At the end of the year the vehicular strength was as follows:—

- 19 Bedford Ambulances
- 23 Bedford Dual Purpose Ambulances
- 1 Austin Car
- 1 Austin Gypsy Van
- 1 Commer Emergency Equipment Vehicle

All vehicles are equipped with two-way wireless receiving/transmitting sets.

Long Distance Travel

During the year arrangements were made for 21 patients to travel by rail as against 24 last year.

Although only a small number of patients were transported the fullest possible use continues to be made of rail transport for those patients having to travel long distances, for it is quicker, just as comfortable and more economical than road travel.

If the doctor in charge of the case is in agreement with rail travel the necessary reservations are made on the best available trains.

Entonox Outfits

Local midwives made 127 requests for entonox outfits as against 285 last year.

Twelve outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station and are made immediately available for use at addresses as stated by the local midwives. Outfits, after use, are collected, cleansed and made ready for further use as required.

An oxyginaire incubator, although not so much in demand as in previous years is also available for use by midwives when premature babies are to be transported from home to hospital, or hospital to hospital, and warmth and oxygen are required. The incubator was put to use on five occasions during the year.

Midwives Night Duty Rota

Working to a rota system during the hours of 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m., the services of midwives can be obtained upon request to the Ambulance Station. 221 such requests were made during the year.

N.A.A.O's Competitions

The service entered a team, consisting of two ambulancemen (Deputy Section Leader M. Grocott and Driver/Attendant E. Goodwin) in the National Association of Ambulance Officers' No. 9 Regional 19th Annual Competition held at Solihull on Sunday, 7th May, 1972. Thirteen teams competed and our team was placed sixth.

The National Annual Finals Competition were held at Aylesbury on Sunday, 20th August when the team test was won by Liverpool C.B., and the overall winners were No. 5 Region.

Visits and Talks

Arrangements are made, upon requests being received, for members of various organisations and associations, also student nurses from local hospitals, to visit the station. The programme arranged for visitors includes a talk on the work of the service, a visit to the garage where a number of vehicles are inspected.

24 such parties of visitors came to the station during the year.

Major Disaster Exercise - Foxtrot

The above exercise was held at the British Railways Longton Goods Yard on Sunday, 14th May, 1972. The services involved included the Police, Fire, Ambulance, Local Authority Services, W.R.V.S., hospital personnel and voluntary organisations.

The main theme of the exercise was "Control and Communications".

Summary of Figures for 1972

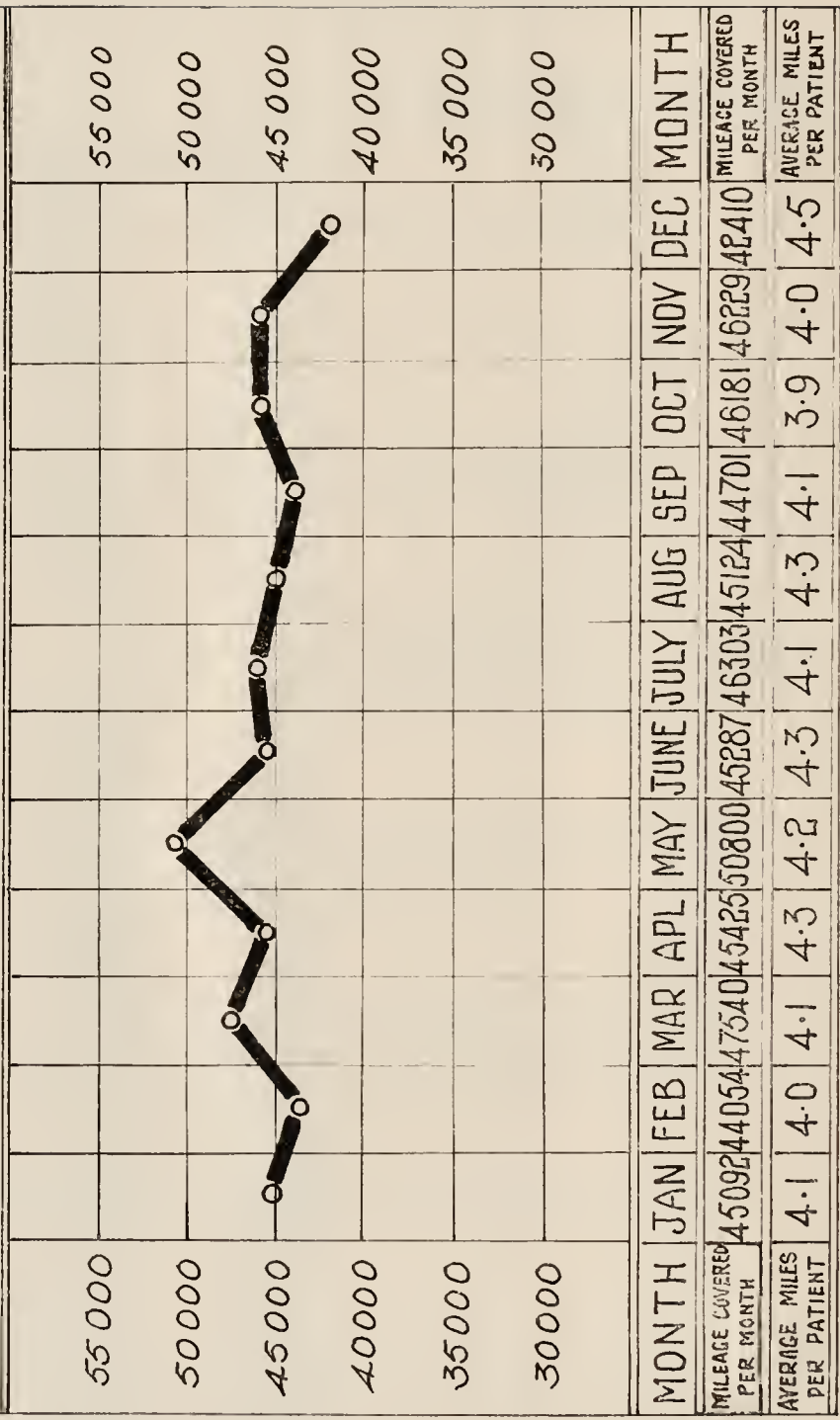
<i>Monthly Totals</i>	<i>Number of Patients Carried</i>	<i>Mileage Covered</i>
January ..	10,880	45,092
February ..	10,801	44,054
March	11,584	47,540
April	10,378	45,425
May	11,838	50,800
June	10,501	45,287
July	11,034	46,303
August	10,434	45,124
September ..	10,695	44,701
October	11,601	46,181
November ..	11,443	46,229
December ..	9,332	42,410
Yearly Total ..	<u>130,521</u>	<u>549,146</u>

Summary of Yearly Totals

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
1948 (5th July to 31st Dec.)	9,287	83,972	9.0
1949	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953	72,897	379,725	5.2
1954	78,203	389,972	4.9
1955	77,767	398,014	5.1
1956	78,001	394,631	5.0
1957	73,522	378,278	5.2
1958	79,006	401,980	5.0
1959	82,791	416,628	5.0
1960	92,789	437,798	4.7
1961	99,220	454,885	4.6
1962	110,520	468,353	4.3
1963	106,626	461,217	4.3
1964	105,580	474,040	4.4
1965	116,196	520,019	4.4
1966	123,881	557,037	4.4
1967	135,948	565,823	4.1
1968	138,765	572,859	4.1
1969	134,546	569,126	4.2
1970	126,977	513,672	4.0
1971	129,677	537,322	4.0
1972	130,521	549,146	4.2
Totals	<u>2,304,876</u>	<u>10,810,864</u>	<u>4.6</u>

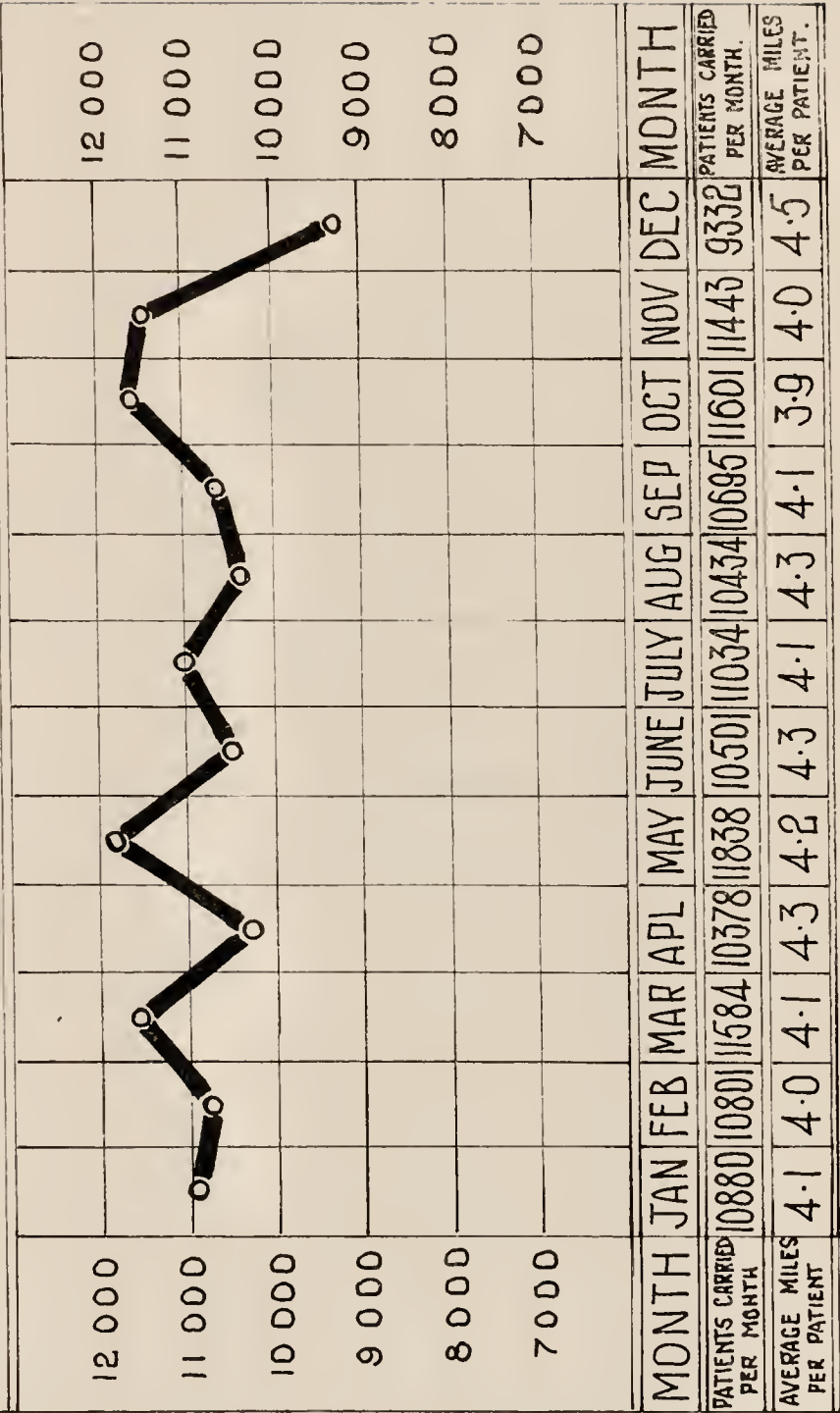
1972 CITY OF STOKE ON TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE 1972

MILEAGE COVERED MONTHLY



1972 CITY OF STOKE ON TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE 1972

PATIENTS CARRIED MONTHLY



PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek road.

During 1972, 1,939 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,898 in 1971. During the same period, 1,971 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,089 in 1971.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1972, 667 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 649 Post Mortems carried out.

Table showing length of retention of Bodies in the Mortuary

1 day	..	16 bodies
2 days	..	27 bodies
3 days	..	74 bodies
4 days	..	124 bodies
5 days	..	157 bodies
6 days	..	135 bodies
7 days	..	95 bodies
8 days	..	46 bodies
9 days	..	9 bodies
10 days	..	6 bodies
11 days	..	3 bodies
12 days	..	1 body
13 days	..	1 body
14 days	..	2 bodies
15 days	..	1 body
17 days	..	1 body
20 days	..	1 body
32 days	..	1 body

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION ACTS, 1923, 1928, 1935
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 - 1958
SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY ACT, 1967
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACTS, 1954 - 1958
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
HOUSING ACTS, 1914 - 1972
LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962
RENT ACT, 1955 - 1968
PESTS ACT, 1954
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951, 1954
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964 - 1970
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963
FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926
THE CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, 1961, 1968
PUBLIC HEALTH (RECURRING NUISANCES) ACT, 1969
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 - 1968
CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968
CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
FATORIES ACT, 1961
RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE) PROVISIONS ACT, 1956
AGRICULTURE (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1972
LICENSING ACT, 1964
CHRONICALLY SICK AND DISABLED PERSONS ACT, 1970

General Comments

The official gypsy caravan site is now in operation and occupied and is visited from time to time by a Public Health Inspector as the Department's Liaison Officer. The site appears to be working well and all the facilities provided are being properly used. It would appear that the majority of the occupants are taking a pride in their surroundings.

Problems were caused during the year with indiscriminate tipping of industrial waste on privately owned land and in marl pits. Complaints were received that in one instance toxic waste was being deposited. Samples were taken from the site and examined but nothing of a toxic nature revealed. Notices were served on the persons having control of the site requiring strict control of the tipping operations. This was done under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector and the site is now under control and subject to regular inspection. The majority of marl holes are now filled in and reclaimed for other purposes thereby removing a potential danger to children and an obvious, convenient dumping ground for miscellaneous refuse.

An open market was established in the North of the City on an experimental basis. The view was held that only articles other than food-stuffs should be offered for sale. The venture appears to be successful, providing additional shopping facilities and is complementary to the existing tradings/commercial interests.

A survey of pre-1914 houses was commenced so that the condition of each house could be ascertained. Ultimately a planned programme of clearance, repair, improvement will be drawn up.

As a result of warnings in the National Press concerning imported necklaces made from poisonous beads over thirty-three various types of necklaces were received from local residents. Some were found to be of the poisonous variety and arrangements were made with the owners of most of the beads to have them destroyed.

Mr. Stubbs the Senior Housing Inspector retired after over fifty years service the last twenty-five years being as Senior Housing Inspector. He made a valuable contribution to the improvement of housing conditions in the City.

During October, a City road improvement scheme necessitated excavations in the churchyard of Stoke Parish Church, which involved the exhumation of human remains. Samples of bone and earth were submitted for bacteriological examination. Results showed that there was no evidence of cholera or anthrax organisms and only those organisms which occur naturally in soil were isolated.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Regular inspections continue to be carried out under the Act. There are still a few notifiable accidents not recorded, these being revealed when premises are inspected and an examination made of the accident register in which accidents are required to be registered under the Notifiable Injuries Act. In these cases the attention of the employers is drawn to their obligations under the act.

The number of premises registered on 31st December, 1972, was as follows:—

Table 26

Premises	Number
Offices	676
Retail shops	1,441
Wholesale shops	220
Catering establishments..	212
Fuel depots	7
TOTAL	2,556₀

Table 27
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices	7,828
Retail Shops	8,029
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	2,606
Catering Establishments open to the Public	1,862
Canteens	139
Fuel Storage Depots	76
	20,540
Total Males: 9,969 Total Females: 10,571	

Table 28—Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	95	676	247
Retail Shops	79	1,441	304
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	29	220	64
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	13	212	32
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	7	—
Totals	216	2,556	647

Table 29—Number of Visits of all Kinds by
Inspectors to Registered Premises
1,383

Table 30—Inspections of Premises

Type of Premises	Full Inspections	Revisits or Other Inspections
Retail Shops	306	596
Wholesale Shops	64	83
Offices	247	53
Catering Establishments/Canteens ..	30	3
Fuel Depots	—	1
TOTALS	647	736
Total visits of all kinds ..	1971 1972	2,304 1,383

For a classification of the premises registered, please see Table 28.

Table 31
Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Subject	Contraventions			
		Found 1971	Abated 1971	Found 1972	Abated 1972
4	Cleanliness (lack of)	456	389	308	239
5	Overcrowding	2	3	—	1
6	Temperature	76	68	33	55
7	Ventilation	70	92	50	70
8	Lighting	39	37	34	42
9	Sanitary Conveniences	190	145	83	97
10	Washing Facilities	131	123	94	119
11	Supply of drinking water	32	39	14	23
12	Clothing accommodation	9	24	8	22
13	Sitting facilities	1	—	—	1
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	—	—	—	1
15	Eating facilities	1	9	4	3
16	Floors, passages and stairs	165	286	223	126
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	12	9	11	10
18	Protection of young persons working at dangerous machinery	2	4	2	5
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—	—	—	—
20	Hoist and Lifts	—	—	—	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	—	—	—	—
24	First Aid—General provisions	92	64	64	54
49	Premises not registered	94	75	70	73
50	Abstract	131	128	100	103
	TOTALS ..	1,503	1,495	1,098	1,044

Table 32

Prosecutions

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS
COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
O.S.R. Act, Sec. 53	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 .. Nil
No. of interim orders granted Nil

Three complaints were received from employees and Trade Unions regarding insufficient heating and unsatisfactory water supply. Two of the complaints were substantiated and remedial action taken.

Table 33

There were 67 accidents notified to the department - 56 being reportable as compared with 73 the previous year. The breakdown and comparison with 1971 is as follows:—

	Women	Men	Girls under 18 years	Boys under 18 years	Total
1972	24	21	6	5	56
1971	37	27	2	7	73

No fatal accidents were reported during the year. All of the notified accidents were investigated.

Table 34
Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended				No Action
			Prose- cution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice		
Offices	(4) 13	(4) 13	(-) -	(-) -	(3) 6	(1) 7	
Retail shops	(61) 30	(61) 30	(1) -	(2) 2	(29) 8	(25) 20	
Wholesale shops Warehouses	(2) 9	(2) 9	(-) -	(-) 1	(3) 2	(3) 6	
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	(5) 2	(5) 2	(-) -	(-) -	(3) 2	(2) -	
Fuel storage depots	(1) 2	(1) 2	(-) -	(-) 1	(-) -	(1) 1	
TOTALS	(73) 56	(73) 56	(1) -	(2) 4	(38) 18	(32) 34	

Numbers in parenthesis are the 1971 equivalent figures.

Table 35
Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Ware- houses	Catering Establish- ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	(-) 3	(4) 3	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Transport	(-) 1	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Falls of persons	(2) 5	(17) 14	(-) 4	(2) 1	(-) 2
Stepping on or striking against object or person	(-) 1	(2) -	(-) 2	(-) -	(-) -
Handling goods	(2) 3	(14) 9	(1) 3	(3) 1	(1) -
Struck by falling object	(-) -	(7) -	(2) -	(-) -	(-) -
Fires and explosions	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Electricity	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Use of hand tools	(-) -	(7) 4	(1) -	(-) -	(-) -
Not otherwise specified	(-) -	(4) -	(1) -	(-) -	(-) -

The numbers in parenthesis are the 1971 equivalent figures.

No exemptions were granted for any particular class of premises or for any individual requirement.

Table 36

Inspectors

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ..	32
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

General Inspections

INSPECTIONS	1971	1972
Infectious Diseases	1,023	828
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	7	8
Drainage	1,787	1,849
Structural Defects	1,090	1,444
Other Nuisances	704	805
Total number of houses inspected ..	4,611	4,934
Total number of houses in which defects were found	1,090	1,444
Total number of defects found	2,687	2,587

REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS	1971	1972
In respect of nuisances	2,132	1,738
In respect of Infectious Disease	1,947	875
In respect of other causes	4,189	3,710
Appointments kept	2,241	1,324

COMPLAINTS

During the year 2,572 complaints were received.

264 complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

DRAINAGE WORK	1971	1972
Complaints	1,787	1,849
Conversions, etc.	317	149
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work	1,886	1,614
Re-visits to Drainage Work	1,555	1,516

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE	416	342
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Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>					1971	1972
					<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Theatres, cinemas etc.	..	..	..	..	—	—
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	11	—
Public Halls and baths	..	..	..	..	3	—
Marl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries	..	..	..	..	51	46
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	152	72
Stables, pigs and poultry	..	..	..	..	44	20
Fair grounds	..	..	..	..	20	6
Animal Food Shops	..	..	..	..	16	2
Waste food boiling plants	..	..	..	..	9	4
Caravan sites	..	..	..	..	15	18
Agricultural units (farms)	..	..	..	..	—	—
Common yards and courts	..	..	..	..	6	3
Launderettes and Sauna Baths	..	..	..	..	14	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds	..	..	..	..	—	9
					341	180

Riding Establishment Act, 1964/1970

The only premises licensed under the Act are visited on a routine basis by the Public Health Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon and the Fire Prevention Officer. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Eight visits were made to the premises licensed under the Act. Visits on a routine basis are made by the Public Health Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon and the Fire Prevention Officer. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Thirty-six visits were made to the nineteen premises licensed under the Act. Visits on a routine basis are made by the Public Health Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon and the Fire Prevention Officer. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

STATUTORY NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Table of Statutory Notices Served

	<i>Notices Served</i>	
	1971	1972
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936		
Section 39 Provision of Drainage, etc.	100	145
Section 40 Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	—	4
Section 44 Insufficient Closet Accommodation . .	—	—
Section 45 Defective Closet Accommodation . .	47	76
Section 47 Conversions	—	—
Section 56 Unpaved Yards	—	8
Section 83	—	3
Section 89	—	4
Section 93 Statutory Nuisances	136	207
Section 138	—	—
Section 275	—	—
Section 35	—	35
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961		
Section 18 (Private Sewer)	—	1
Section 27 (1)	—	2
LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962, SEC. 2 . .	2	—
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928		
Section 32 Stopped and Defective Drains . .	141	152
FACTORIES ACT, 1961		
Section 7	3	—
PUBLIC HEALTH (RECURRING NUISANCES ACT, 1969)	—	1
TOTALS	429	638

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 5 cases during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 27 . .	1 case
Section 39 . .	14 cases
Section 45 . .	10 cases
Section 93 . .	6 cases
Section 40 . .	1 case

Common Lodging Houses

There is only one common lodging house in the City, operated by the Salvation Army, and 14 inspections were carried out. The conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. This continues to give a valuable service in the accommodation of the homeless persons and is conducted in a responsible manner. Any contraventions found during the periodic inspections are promptly attended to.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has already been given to the extent of £70,000.

At the end of 1972, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year..	9
Total number completed	4,070
Average Cost Per Conversion	£37.70
Total Cost	£153,467
Cost to Owner	£86,960
Cost to Corporation	£66,507

DISINFECTION AND PEST CONTROL

The new Disinfection and Pest Control Centre, incorporating a Cleansing Station for verminous persons, was opened during the year, and now any problems of this nature can be dealt with speedily and efficiently at this one Depot. Welfare Organisations and also neighbouring Authorities make use from time to time of the facilities offered at this Centre.

DISINFECTION SERVICE

Table showing disinfection carried out following infectious disease etc.:—

Number of Rooms disinfected	289
Number of Hospital Wards disinfected ..	107
Number of Schools disinfected	
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	1,660

Increasing use has been made of the staff and vehicles to distribute aids to Care and After Care patients and also in connection with the laundry service.

The following is a summary of work in connection with some of these services:

12,751 laundry bags were handled.

3 Problem families were given furniture.

1,015 visits were made to Care & After Care patients.

PEST CONTROL

A large number of business premises, and premises of Public Boards are under annual contract for monthly inspections and necessary treatments by the Pest Control Staff who also carry out work required at all Corporation Properties and Council Houses.

Insects

Complaints of insect infestations have been numerous and many types of insect have been dealt with during the year. A slight increase has been noted in infestations of bed-bug, and several reports of cat fleas have been satisfactorily treated.

At the request of the Housing Department the furniture of householders is treated as a precautionary measure prior to removal into Council Houses.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

Number of treatments carried out at Private Houses	..	211
Number of treatments carried out at Council Houses	..	500
Number of treatments carried out at Business Premises	..	1,236

Rodents

No charge is made for treatments carried out against rats in or around domestic premises, and householders are encouraged to report the sighting of any rodent so that immediate treatment can be given. A small charge is made for treating business premises.

Mice resistant to Warfarin have been encountered on numerous occasions. These have been satisfactorily dealt with by the use of suitable alternative rodenticides.

Regular treatment of sewers with Fluoracetamide has resulted in a reduction of surface infestations from defective drains. 2,557 manholes were treated during the year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

	1971	1972
Number of visits to premises	12,011	11,933
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	19,339	21,446
Number of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice) .. .	6,577	6,342

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tripe Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gut Scrapers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Melters and Extractors	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	3
					19	

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three types of instruments are employed. The first is a deposit gauge which collects particles falling out of the atmosphere and impurities washed down by the rain; the second is a lead peroxide candle, which indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate; and the third is an instrument which is used to estimate the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

Deposit gauges are maintained at fourteen, and lead peroxide candles at thirteen, sites in the industrial and densely populated areas of the City, as well as in the more open and purely residential areas. The readings of these instruments are analysed monthly and the results for 1972 are shown in Tables No. 41 and 42. The readings of insoluble deposit obtained by the use of this type of gauge give a reasonably accurate indication of the "fall out" over a radius of a quarter of a mile from the site. Readings are generally higher in industrial areas than for sites in country districts and reflect the type of industry in an area, as in this area with its steel and ceramic manufactures. The transport of materials connected with our local industry, spillages on roads and attendant dust must also reflect on the amount of fall-out. It is not, however, always confined to transport of materials used in manufacture as serious inconvenience to residents fronting roads occurs when large-scale earth moving operations are undertaken in connection with redevelopment involving use of public roads.

These next few years are likely to see considerable activity of this kind during the construction of the 'D' road and the projected Derby link road. Ways and means of preventing the inconvenience and nuisance attendant on these operations should be considered beforehand so that they can be applied at the start of operations.

The average monthly readings for 1972 of solid deposits (insoluble) are lower at 13 out of the 14 stations, and for sulphur dioxide, are lower at 12 out of the 13 stations, than those for 1971.

The third type of instrument consists of an apparatus through which air, from outside the building, is drawn at an even rate of approximately 70 cu. ft. per day and passed through a filter paper which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. An eight-port apparatus is in operation at each station which automatically switches the incoming air from one set of prepared filter papers and solutions to another every 24 hours, thereby, only needing attention every seven days. The amount of "smoke" retained on the filter papers is evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer and the acid solution is titrated with a standard alkali solution. The amounts of "smoke" and sulphur dioxide recorded are given in "microgrammes per cu. metre".

Tables No. 38 and 39 indicate the station sites where this type of instrument is in use together with the readings showing the yearly averages - summer and winter averages, highest daily readings and the number of days when readings exceeded 500 microgrammes per cu. metre.

The high readings, particularly those exceeding 500, are normally due to adverse weather conditions such as fogs or mists occurring during very cold weather when the "ventilation" of the atmosphere breaks down. The number of days when fogs and mists occurred is greater for the year than for 1971 and this is reflected in the averages for smoke which are, generally, higher than for 1971. It is interesting, however, to note that the averages for sulphur dioxide are lower except for Station No. 11. It should also be noted that Station No. 11 is the only one not to show a reduced reading, compared with 1971, of sulphur dioxide obtained by the lead peroxide candle. This station, at Thistley Hough, is in a smoke control area. In smoke control areas the use of solid smokeless fuels still gives rise to the emission of sulphur oxides therefore it is only by increased use of sulphur-free fuels, such as gas and electricity, that further reduction can take place.

Table No. 37 shows the readings of smoke concentrations obtained by the use of a similar instrument at the Sewage Works, Leek Road, Hanley between 1925 and 1949. As summer and winter averages are now shown in Tables No. 38 and 39 a comparison is possible.

The sites, were specially chosen because of the type of district where they are situated. These are:—

Station No. 3—Industrial area interspersed with domestic premises of high density;

Station No. 10—Residential area with medium density housing interspersed with low-density housing and fields;

Station No. 11—Residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built-up areas and interspersed with some industrial undertakings;

Station No. 16—Mixed area of commercial and industrial property with high density housing (now taken out of commission).

Station No. 20—Predominantly a residential area with high-density housing (terraced) interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

Station No. 21—Mixed area of commercial and industrial property with high density housing.

Station No. 22—Predominantly a residential area with high density housing (terraced) interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

The concentration of smoke in the air at any point depends on the housing density in the immediate neighbourhood and not, as may be thought, on the size of a town. It also depends on the customs of the inhabitants. As this district is a mining area where concessionary coal is allocated to miners, more coal per head of population may be burned than in other areas.

Now that local industry has reduced smoke emissions by upwards of 90%, by the use of gas and electricity in place of coal and the burning of coal relatively smokelessly in boilers, the greatest source of smoke is now due to the use of coal on domestic firegrates, which takes place mainly during the winter months.

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

I referred last year to the fact that it had been found economically possible to fire clay products in beehive kilns by means of natural gas and that it had also been found practicable to produce blue and brindled clay products in these kilns by means of this fuel.

Conversion of beehive kilns, used for producing these products, from the use of coal to natural gas has continued during the year.

From the information supplied by the Boards, and from other sources, the number of kilns in use at the end of the year in the pottery and heavy clay sections of local industry was as follows:

ELECTRICITY	..	Intermittent	589	Continuous	91
GAS (natural)	..	Intermittent	269	Continuous	255
FUEL OIL	..	..		Continuous	2
GAS OIL	..	..	—	Continuous	2
L.P.G.	..	Intermittent	10	Continuous	38

In addition there are a number of coal and oil-fired intermittent kilns in use which are registered processes under the Alkali Act and controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspector.

Contraventions of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, i.e. emission of dark smoke from industrial and trade premises, not being emissions from chimneys, were observed in connection with six premises and notices served.

No. 25 Order was confirmed and the work of converting and adapting fireplaces in dwelling houses was proceeded with; this Order came into operation on 1st September.

Order No. 26 was made and was confirmed towards the end of the year and the work, as above, commenced.

A start was made on the preparation to make Order No. 27 (Bentilee, Ubberley and Berry Hill).

Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City Council and confirmed by the Minister, designed to deal with the domestic smoke problem. It is an offence, except where exemptions are in force, to emit smoke from a chimney of a building in areas covered by Orders unless

it can be proved that the smoke arose from the burning of an authorised smokeless fuel. Grants are payable to owners and occupiers of dwelling houses in areas covered by Orders that have been confirmed, who need to adapt their fireplaces to burn smokeless fuels in order to avoid contraventions.

The present position regarding Smoke Control Areas is shown in Table No. 40.

It is only by the making and bringing into operation of additional smoke control areas, in order to eliminate pollution caused by the use of coal on domestic firegrates, that any further great improvement in the City's atmosphere can be achieved, particularly during the winter months.

Contraventions of Orders were detected on 27 occasions and warnings issued.

Table 37
An Indication of the Smoke Content of the City's Atmosphere
obtained by the use of Dr. Owen's Automatic Filter
at Hanley Sewage Works between 1925 and 1949
(Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)	Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)
1925	350	590	1944	260	580
1926	170	580	1945		
1927	280	540	1946		
1928	470	600	1947		
1929	550	730	1948		
1930	390	560	1949		
1931	640	840			
1932	580	770			
1933	610	820			
1934	610	790			
1935	610	810			
1936	510	780			
1937	580	730			
1938	440	660			
1941	350	670			
1942					
1943					

Noise

The local authority's power to control noise and vibration is contained in the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. This Act states that noise or vibration which is a nuisance becomes a statutory nuisance and subject to the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. The procedures for abatement are the same as for the abatement of other statutory nuisances referred to in the Public Health Act and the provisions of the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969 also apply. The Act also provides for restriction of operation on highways of loudspeakers and this provision is operated by the Police Authority.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft and statutory undertakers are exempt from action in respect of these matters. The powers of control of noise from road traffic are provided in regulations made under the Highways Act which lay down maximum noise pressure levels permitted in streets and highways arising from various types of vehicles. These powers are administered by the Department of the Environment and the Police Authority.

Nuisance is not defined by statute but is said to represent an "unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or of some right over or in connection with it". It is very difficult to apply this to noise as the factors which govern whether or not a noise is a nuisance are so many. Annoyance usually increases with loudness but people vary in their susceptibility and adaptability to noise. The Committee on the Problem of Noise in their final report of 1963 gave tentative estimates of noise levels inside living rooms and bedrooms during daytime and during night time which should not be exceeded for more than ten per cent of the time, depending on the type of district. Instances arise where complaint is made of a noise, which may have a readily distinguishable tone or frequency, but the noise level is well below the levels referred to above.

Scientists have not been able to design an instrument, such as an "annoyance meter", to assess whether a noise could be a statutory nuisance. The nearest approach is a "Noise Level Meter", which the Department possesses, which is used to assess the sound pressure levels of noise in decibels. It forms a guide as to whether a noise could be a nuisance but it is more helpful in indicating whether there has been a reduction in noise levels following action for abatement.

The British Standard 4142:1967 provides a method of rating industrial noise, measured by means of the Noise Level Meter, together with a set of corrections covering a commonly occurring range of environmental conditions, as to whether the noise in question is likely to give rise to complaints. The corrected noise level is compared with a criterion level which is related to the pre-existing background level, measured directly where possible, or arrived at indirectly by applying corrections to a specified basic criterion level. If the former level significantly exceeds the latter then complaints may be expected.

The Inspector, therefore, has to assess whether a noise could be a nuisance to an ordinary reasonable person by its intensity, tone, repetitive-

ness or the time of day when it occurs. Although the above British Standard is helpful in making this decision in the case of industrial noise, it is by no means a complete answer to the problem.

Where practicable, it is far better to prevent or reduce noise at source. In the case of noise arising from trade or industry this is not always practicable and resort has to be had e.g., to shielding or the fitting of silencers. This is often effected after examination of the source and discussion with the management. Should this not be so, or action is delayed, the Inspector has to consider whether "best practicable means" have been taken for preventing or for counteracting the effect of the noise or vibrations, before recommending the Committee to take formal action. This is because an owner or occupier of trade or industrial premises has a defence, in proceedings before a court, that he has done so and a court shall also have regard to cost and local conditions and circumstances.

The 102 complaints received during the year alleging noise nuisance refer to 87 individual sources which can be broken down to 31 industrial, 19 commercial and 27 domestic, together with 10 miscellaneous including use of pneumatic drills on the highway.

The improvements effected in connection with industrial and commercial sources, include the fitting of silencers to fans in connection with dust collectors, sound proofing refrigeration plant, renewal of bearings and modifications to a gas burner on a boiler.

The domestic noise complained of includes radio, T.V. and record players, voices, banging of doors and barking dogs. If, on investigation, there appears to be a family feud then, normally, no further action is taken. This is recognised in the Noise Abatement Act as three occupiers of land have to make complaint to a Justice of the Peace if they wish to take action themselves under the Act, whereas for any other type of statutory nuisance only one is required. If, however, it appears that there could be a noise nuisance then the householder complained of is asked to moderate his activities and have due consideration to others. If it is learned that this has not had the desired effect then a fuller investigation is made. A case of this kind occurred during the year where a householder was complaining of noise arising from frequent late-night parties being held in an adjoining house. Notice was served under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969 and, as the nuisance was not abated, proceedings were taken in court and the court served a notice on the householder to abate the nuisance immediately.

There have been instances where complaints have been received regarding noise reputedly caused by neighbours and, after numerous investigations, no noise has been detected. It can only be assumed that the complainant is imagining he can hear the noises.

There is provision in the Byelaws for the Good Rule and Government of the City for householders to deal with a noise nuisance arising from a barking dog. Where three householders can be aggrieved they are advised to take action under the byelaws, as they are in a better position to give evidence in Court, if it should be necessary, and, for this purpose apply to the Town Clerk's Department for the necessary forms.

Noise arising from the use of pneumatic drills can be reduced by the fitting of a purpose-made muffler to the drill. Where these drills are being used close to occupied premises without mufflers operators are advised to fit them. In some instances the mufflers are to hand but are not being used because of user-resistance. Another source of considerable noise are rock drills used from time to time for ground exploration prior to the erection of a building. When a large-scale operation of this nature was taking place during the year this Department asked for mufflers to be fitted to the drills, this was done but the noise reduction was negligible. Fortunately, the use of the above type of drills is only a temporary use. In the case of rock drills it is considered that manufacturers of this type of plant should research into methods of operating drills without excessive noise.

Table 38

TABLE OF READINGS OF SMOKE BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
APRIL, 1972 - MARCH, 1973

AVERAGES:—

YEARLY (APRIL - MARCH) :: SUMMER (APRIL - SEPTEMBER) :: WINTER (OCTOBER - MARCH)

STATION No. 3—BROWNHILLS HIGH SCHOOL, TUNSTALL

STATION No. 10—HANLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BUCKNALL

STATION No. 11—THISTLEY HUGH SCHOOL, PENKHULL

STATION No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., GLEBE STREET, STOKE (ceased September, 1968)

STATION No. 20—WELLINGTON ROAD SCHOOL, HANLEY

STATION No. 21—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., 79 LONDON ROAD, STOKE

STATION No. 22—HEALTH CENTRE, TUNSTALL

SMOKE READINGS IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

STATION	Daily Average							Highest Daily Reading							No. of Days exceed. 500							Days with Fog
	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	
1972																						
April	37	60	33	—	92	79	112	68	173	111	—	196	131	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	56	56	39	—	107	75	82	121	154	112	—	188	149	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	36	50	40	—	72	64	79	69	99	136	—	134	108	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	31	35	29	—	52	52	52	58	65	64	—	93	89	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	30	44	33	—	59	44	57	67	82	69	—	101	73	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	77	90	75	—	157	111	119	163	223	190	—	252	285	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
October	67	62	72	—	150	105	119	167	153	202	—	288	216	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
November	93	144	65	—	197	161	175	259	172	283	—	451	426	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	113	92	74	—	198	116	139	376	250	292	—	471	233	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1973																						
January	155	148	113	—	284	178	214	547	456	705	—	921	803	509	1	—	1	—	3	2	1	12
February	96	145	86	—	159	152	208	373	310	502	—	499	462	179	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
March	119	137	110	—	205	151	191	375	309	395	—	449	355	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Yearly 72-73	76	88	64	—	144	107	129	—	—	—	—	252	285	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Summer 72	45	56	42	—	90	71	84	163	223	190	—	252	285	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Winter 72-73	107	121	87	—	199	144	174	547	472	705	—	921	803	509	1	—	2	—	3	2	1	25
Yearly 71-72	70	75	46	—	144	94	118	—	—	—	—	322	196	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Summer 71	47	45	34	—	93	58	75	210	203	150	—	322	196	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Winter 71-72	95	108	69	—	200	135	162	634	555	340	—	749	850	847	1	2	—	4	2	4	—	13
Yearly 70-71	74	86	52	—	139	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 70	40	43	31	—	72	78	—	132	146	149	—	244	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Winter 70-71	107	127	73	—	294	165	157	704	957	625	—	914	983	965	2	3	1	—	4	3	3	5
Yearly 69-70	82	105	71	—	150	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 1969	47	61	45	—	82	78	—	220	223	332	—	288	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter 69-70	116	148	97	—	218	220	—	908	625	814	—	790	858	—	1	4	1	—	8	8	—	14
Yearly 68-69	91	88	94	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 68	50	38	51	95	95	—	—	156	222	226	302	265	—	—	2	5	3	—	8	13	—	1
Winter 68-69	136	138	138	—	230	217	—	558	702	720	—	396	847	—	2	5	3	—	8	13	—	17
Yearly 67-68	80	93	76	130	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 67	42	47	43	88	60	—	—	173	164	209	323	218	—	—	2	1	2	7	5	—	—	4
Winter 67-68	115	139	110	169	188	—	—	738	571	861	823	801	—	—	2	1	2	7	5	—	—	16
Yearly 66-67	—	88	95	110	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 66	—	53	60	62	102	—	—	205	358	248	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Winter 66-67	—	125	129	162	206	—	—	592	855	948	1164	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	9	—	—	11
Yearly 65-66	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 65	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Winter 65-66	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	15
Yearly 64-65	—	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 64	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winter 64-65	—	—	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	1593	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	17
Yearly 63-64	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 63	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter 63-64	—	—	—	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	1616	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	15
Yearly 62-63	—	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 62	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winter 62-63	—	—	—	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	1388	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	20
Winter 61-62	—	—	—	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	2618	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	34

Table 39

TABLE OF READINGS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
APRIL, 1972 - MARCH, 1973

AVERAGES:

YEARLY (APRIL - MARCH) :: SUMMER (APRIL - SEPTEMBER) :: WINTER (OCTOBER - MARCH)

STATION No. 3—BROWNHILLS HIGH SCHOOL, TUNSTALL

STATION No. 10—HANLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BUCKNALL

STATION No. 11—THISTLEY HUGH SCHOOL, PENKHULL

STATION No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., GLEBE STREET, STOKE
(ceased September, 1968)

STATION No. 20—WELLINGTON ROAD SCHOOL, HANLEY

STATION No. 21—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., 79 LONDON ROAD, STOKE

STATION No. 22—HEALTH CENTRE, TUNSTALL

SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

STATION	Daily Average							Highest Daily Reading							No. of days exceed. 500							Days with Fog
	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	
1972																						
April	67	81	85	—	118	121	100	193	171	135	—	185	198	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	90	75	91	—	127	120	96	171	149	175	—	208	192	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	57	68	67	—	99	85	80	108	112	147	—	159	155	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	78	73	79	—	106	86	88	116	99	135	—	135	130	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	83	87	87	—	107	88	99	138	137	169	—	222	166	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	101	111	114	—	155	110	127	199	220	226	—	222	218	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
October	90	104	114	—	156	114	122	151	175	217	—	251	259	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
November	82	132	93	—	171	112	121	206	298	260	—	384	326	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	148	138	155	—	187	175	167	328	280	351	—	368	355	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1973																						
January	118	164	190	—	275	213	214	296	376	524	—	645	607	435	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	12
February	101	135	141	—	165	174	160	264	255	403	—	358	382	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
March	145	131	171	—	210	162	176	336	244	446	—	378	382	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Yearly 72-73	98	109	116	—	157	132	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 72	80	84	87	—	119	102	98	199	220	226	—	222	218	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Winter 72-73	119	134	143	—	195	163	161	335	376	524	—	645	607	435	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	25
Yearly 71-72	121	110	111	—	168	110	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 71	102	87	93	—	132	106	116	255	223	257	—	361	285	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Winter 71-72	142	134	131	—	205	179	175	574	480	417	—	615	631	644	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	13
Yearly 70-71	127	124	112	—	176	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 70	92	82	78	—	114	142	—	257	211	348	—	255	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Winter 70-71	162	164	146	—	236	213	180	842	924	629	—	945	824	1110	3	1	3	—	6	4	4	5
Yearly 69-70	152	125	120	—	175	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 69	134	95	86	—	131	143	—	743	210	322	—	346	403	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter 69-70	169	155	155	—	219	290	—	622	579	849	—	540	870	—	1	2	3	—	3	11	—	14
Yearly 68-69	192	120	129	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 68	160	91	85	131	139	—	—	354	227	632	350	385	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winter 68-69	226	150	174	—	238	293	—	569	547	746	—	651	843	—	3	1	2	—	7	17	—	17
Yearly 67-68	160	140	122	186	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 67	129	96	89	134	149	—	—	247	267	417	374	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Winter 67-68	189	187	156	233	254	—	—	731	542	717	687	691	—	—	4	1	4	9	8	—	—	16
Yearly 66-67	—	121	123	157	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 66	—	82	83	113	131	—	—	—	179	340	285	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Winter 66-67	—	166	164	204	264	—	—	—	530	665	800	693	—	—	1	2	8	9	—	—	—	11
Yearly 65-66	—	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 65	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Winter 65-66	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	15
Yearly 64-65	—	—	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 64	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Winter 64-65	—	—	—	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	1123	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	17
Yearly 63-64	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 63	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter 63-64	—	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	1331	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	15
Yearly 62-63	—	—	—	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer 62	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winter 62-63	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	—	1329	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	20
Winter 61-62	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	2114	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	34

Table 40

Smoke Control Areas

Number of Areas confirmed and in operation	..	..	25
Number of Areas awaiting confirmation	..	..	—
Number of dwellings in Confirmed Areas	..	..	28,107
Number of other premises in Confirmed Areas	..	..	2,711
Total acreage of Confirmed Areas	..	..	10,329

Progress in 1972

Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Acreage
24	Lightwood Parts of Dresden, Meir and Normacot	1.10.69	2	17.7.70	1.7.71	2,767	88	1,410
25	Part of Meir and Weston Coyney	5.10.71	—	6.1.72	1.9.72	3,970	115	525
26	Parts of Weston Coyney, Parkhall and Adderley Green	18.2.72	—	14.11.72	1.7.73	1,089	21	294

Table 41

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge
Readings of Solid Deposits (Insoluble) in Milligrammes per Square Metre—Day, 1972

Station No.	Location	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Averages for 1972	Monthly Average for 10 years 1963-1972
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	66.2	36.6	114.3	69.0	67.0	79.4	65.4	50.8	44.6	66.1	42.3	28.4	60.8	84.6
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	55.4	37.3	58.6	46.5	71.5	52.5	45.9	64.1	39.3	44.7	49.3	39.4	50.4	78.7
3	Tunstall, Brownhills ..	85.1	78.5	108.6	108.0	157.0	130.0	90.3	72.9	57.4	*	*	82.2	97.0	113.1
6	Burslem, Park ..	77.6	44.1	78.0	69.4	55.7	78.5	50.1	37.8	39.2	54.6	63.5	35.2	57.0	91.8
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	80.6	55.9	96.5	95.0	133.9	45.5	85.4	39.7	40.0	71.7	143.3	68.4	79.6	128.8
8	Hanley, Etruria Park ..	*	169.0	*	124.3	73.0	67.3	51.3	147.8	37.1	121.5	127.8	113.9	103.3	204.4
10	Hanley, High School ..	99.1	46.1	91.6	89.6	89.5	50.9	41.9	32.2	78.0	66.6	71.5	44.6	66.8	72.1
1	Hanley, Sewage Works ..	86.7	50.4	88.2	103.0	114.0	64.7	49.4	49.2	50.5	95.6	62.5	46.3	71.7	91.9
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	48.7	35.3	47.5	37.8	44.0	*	59.7	29.7	30.6	41.9	24.6	11.0	37.3	58.8
12	Fenton, Park ..	54.2	34.3	38.2	48.4	*	65.4	64.6	29.9	22.9	30.3	53.3	29.0	42.8	86.7
13	Longton, Employment Bureau	144.8	80.7	114.2	64.7	82.5	56.9	87.5	34.8	30.8	71.6	50.2	41.9	71.7	84.0
17	Longton, Webberley Lane ..	63.5	52.3	70.9	56.7	79.8	58.1	49.3	65.4	48.6	191.6	48.7	21.7	67.2	108.6
14	Longton, Park ..	61.7	39.2	66.9	107.9	114.8	*	132.1	58.3	46.2	52.0	132.1	35.6	77.0	75.5
15	Longton, Sandon High School	73.8	43.5	72.2	46.2	106.0	76.6	77.5	42.8	65.1	55.6	44.4	34.6	61.5	80.5

* Indicates Station out of action

Table 42

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments
 Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO₃ per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide
 Per Day, Year 1972

Station No.	Location	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1972	Monthly Average for 10 years 1963-1972
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	1.72	1.38	1.41	0.58	0.69	0.16	0.44	0.52	0.56	0.80	0.67	2.00	0.91	1.19
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	2.61	2.12	2.02	1.30	1.14	0.72	0.55	0.92	0.77	1.35	1.55	3.22	1.52	1.75
3	Tunstall, Brownhills ..	2.78	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.04†
6	Burslem, Park ..	2.14	1.56	1.70	1.06	0.89	0.23	0.53	0.74	0.78	0.88	1.06	1.48	1.09	1.83
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	1.19	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.67	0.31	0.36	0.48	0.40	0.57	0.93	0.76	0.69	1.44
8	Hanley, Etruria Park ..	1.25	0.93	0.31	*	0.60	0.27	0.29	0.48	0.43	0.49	0.63	1.07	0.61	1.36
10	Hanley, High School ..	1.80	1.40	1.26	0.82	0.76	0.48	0.49	0.63	0.62	0.93	0.77	0.66	0.89	1.38
1	Hanley, Sewage Works ..	1.49	1.43	1.26	1.06	1.08	0.58	0.47	0.58	0.65	0.84	1.32	1.39	1.01	1.55
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	2.65	2.49	2.23	1.10	0.86	*	0.58	0.81	0.82	1.41	1.51	2.03	1.49	1.84
12	Fenton, Park ..	1.73	1.35	1.15	0.87	0.85	0.49	0.44	0.53	0.49	0.84	1.06	1.71	0.96	1.46
13	Longton, Employment Bureau ..	1.64	1.55	*	0.92	0.85	0.63	0.47	0.56	0.65	1.00	1.08	1.19	0.96	1.50
17	Longton, Webberley Lane ..	1.42	1.00	1.29	*	1.83	0.32	0.42	0.47	0.51	0.80	0.78	1.27	0.92	1.56
14	Longton, Park ..	0.95	0.61	0.70	0.34	0.29	0.13	0.23	0.29	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.70	0.45	0.91
15	Longton, Sandon High School	1.84	1.47	1.89	0.65	0.87	0.50	0.62	0.77	0.97	1.17	1.40	1.50	1.14	1.51

* Indicates site out of action

† 9 years average, this instrument not operated after January, 1972.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

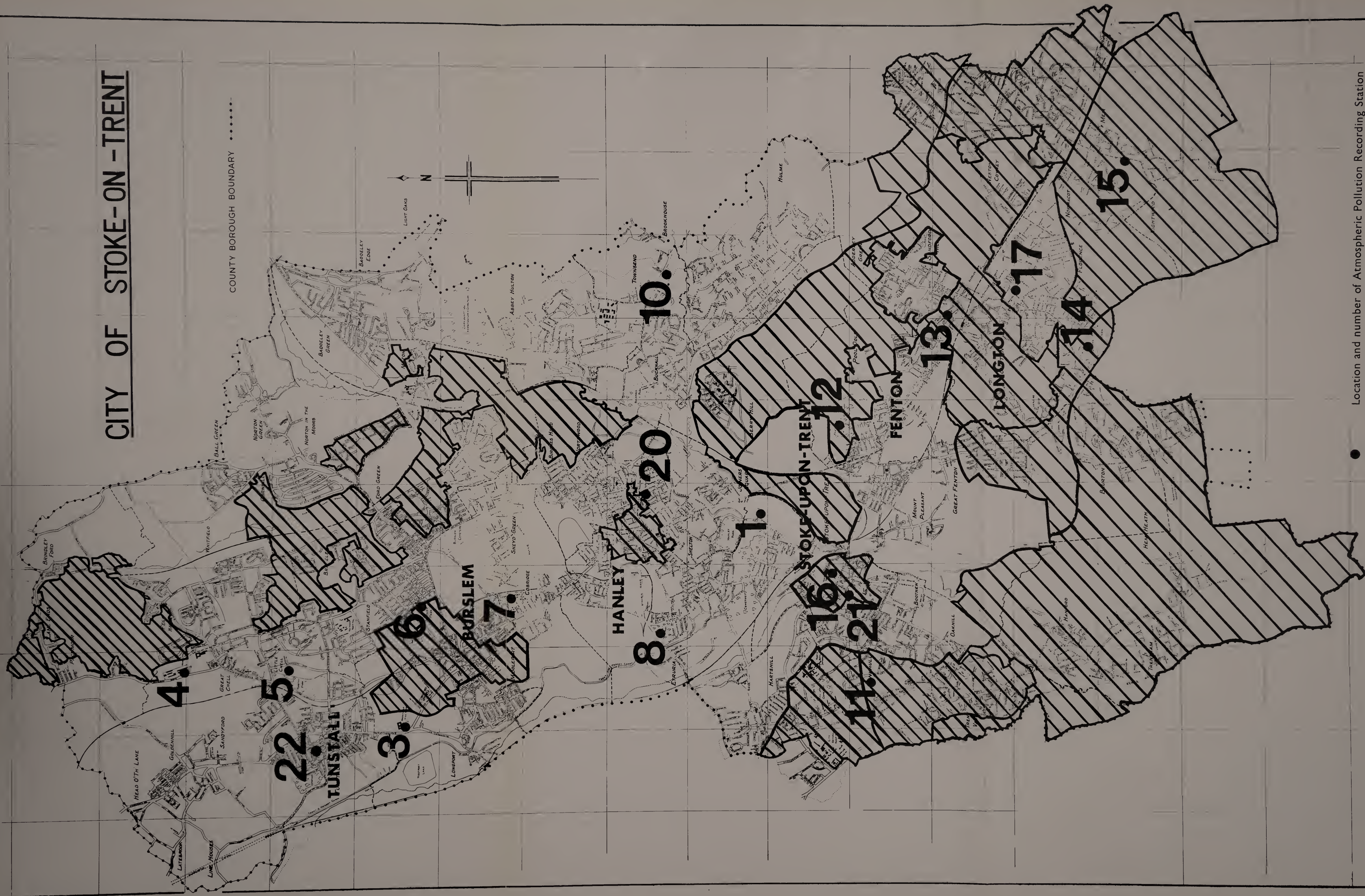


Table 43

**Administration of Clean Air Acts, 1956/68, and
Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise**

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—

Smoke	40
Grit or Soot	3
Dust	18
Fumes or Effluvia	34
Noise or Vibration	102
Burning Spoil Banks	—
TOTAL	197

Action under Clean Air Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE:—

	No. of Observa- tions	No. of Chimneys Contra- vening	Contraventions Recorded for		
			Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke
Boiler Chimneys ..	21	8	8	8	4
Kilns and other Furnaces	1	1	—	1	—
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	22	9	8	9	4

OBSERVATIONS FOR:—

	<i>Offence</i>	<i>No Offence</i>
Grit Emissions	1	3
Burning Spoilbanks	—	—
Dark Smoke: Industrial and trade premises	6	19

Action under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE, ETC.:—

	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>No Nuisance</i>
Boiler Chimneys	—	8
Kilns and other Furnaces	2	16
Other Chimneys	1	31
Burning Waste in Open	5	7
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	—	—
For Dust	5	108
For Fumes or Effluvia	2	109
For Noise or Vibration	15	314
For Other Purposes	—	33
TOTALS	30	626

INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	18
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	14
Of Railway Locomotives	—
Of Other Installations	12
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	5
Of Burning Spoil Banks	—
For Dust.. .. .	35
For Fumes or Effluvia	14
For Noise or Vibration.. .. .	115
For Other Purposes	47

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	9
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	3,039
Inspection of Commercial Premises	28
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	17
Interviews	896
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936/Clean Air Act, 1956	—
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	—
Smoke Control Areas patrolled	32
Visits following Contraventions	27

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	52
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	26
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	1
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	2
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	—
Other Inspections	244

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	—
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	—
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	—
New Boiler Provided	—
Draught Improved	—
Smokeless Fuel Used	—
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	—
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	—
Converted to use Electricity	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	—
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	—
Flues Cleaned	—
Flues and Furnaces repaired	—

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

Mirrors Fixed or Replaced	..	..	..	..	—
Grit from Furnaces prevented	..	..	..	..	1
Improved Operation of Plant	..	..	..	..	—
Instrumentation Provided	..	..	..	..	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted	..	..	..	..	—
Dust Emission prevented	..	..	..	..	5
Arrestors provided to Cupolas	..	..	..	..	—
Noise and Vibration prevented	..	..	..	..	—
Chimney raised	..	..	..	..	—
Fume or Effluvia prevented	..	..	..	..	—
Use of Furnace discontinued	..	..	..	..	—

Notices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956/68:—

CONTRAVENTIONS:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	..	..	..	..	31
Letters of Warning Sent	..	..	..	..	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 2 (1968)	..	..	..	..	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18	..	..	..	..	—

NUISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	..	—
Preliminary Notices Served	..	..	..	..	—

Notices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

					<i>Prelim.</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Dust	..	..	..	..	—	—
Fumes or Effluvia	..	..	..	..	—	—
Noise and Vibration	..	..	..	..	—	—
Section 39	..	..	..	..	—	1

INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	243
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	..	..	..	..	..	351
Other Persons	..	..	..	..	..	384
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	978

Action under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 6 (1968):— *No. dealt with*

Proposed Height Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	4
Greater Height Required	..	..	..	..	5

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—BUILDING REGULATIONS:—

Greater height required	..	..	..	..	—
Proposed height satisfactory	..	..	..	..	2

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved	—

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3 17

Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector 5

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	—
Unsuitable Fuel	2
Mechanical Failure	2
Starting Up from Cold	—
Overloaded Plant	—
Underloaded Plant	—
Lack of Draught	—
Inadequate Plant	—
Faulty Operation of Plant	4
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	—
Chimney too Low	—
TOTAL	8

Factories Acts, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

I. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	61	4	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,325	284	34	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	10	—	—
TOTALS	1,386	298	35	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	39	20	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	40	20	1	11

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

	<i>Mechanical</i>	<i>Non-Mechanical</i>
	1,325	61

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the list was 14 (Wearing Apparel); These were inspected and found satisfactory.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING, SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES, IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Since the original slum clearance programme of an estimated 12,000 unfit houses was commenced, augmented by action on individual properties, a total of 15,403 houses have been dealt with and the programme, for all practical purposes, has been completed. In dealing with this massive programme to date a total of 297 Public and Private Inquiries have been held in the City. During 1972 46 Clearance Areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation and 39 new areas were submitted to the Committee.

A substantial number of properties not included in the original programme submitted in 1955 have deteriorated and it became obvious that further slum clearance was necessary. To obtain an accurate assessment of the numbers requiring clearance action and also to provide necessary information for General Improvement Areas the task of surveying 30,000+ pre-1914 houses was begun. From early survey results an assessed figure of 2,276 houses were shown to require slum clearance action and work was started immediately to deal with this new programme.

Clearance of sites has progressed satisfactorily and in order to improve their appearance sites are now being ashed. The introduction of grants to improve gable walls exposed by clearance action has also been of great help in preventing and removing eyesores.

The system of bricking up vacant houses prior to demolition continues to pay dividends in the prevention of vandalism, general nuisance and possible accidents to children.

To date a total of 8,194 grants have been completed out of 13,959 applications.

Families from 910 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at the end of 1972.

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 5 applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. 4 Certificates were issued.

1 application was received for the cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair.

During the year, 41 Demolition Orders and 54 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

1. INSPECTION	1971	1972
(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,488	926
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,874	1,343

		1971	1972
(b)	(i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1969 ..	1,488	926
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,874	1,343
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1,425	701
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	109	16
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	23	13
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	1,327	541
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Acts, 1957/1968	2	3
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	1971	1972
	624	864

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—		
	(i) By Owners	—	—
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—	—
(b)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—		
	(i) Demolition Orders made	35	41
	(ii) Undertakings accepted	1	1
	(iii) Closing Orders made (Part of a Building) ..	8	5
	(iv) Informal Undertakings	—	—
	(v) Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building) ..	46	49
(c)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—		
	(i) By Owners	1,062	473
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	35	24

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total	Referred to Housing Department	Number Re-housed	Awaiting re-housing
Carry over from 1952	—	139	—	139	139	—	139 at end of 1952
1953	300	444	—	444	444	215	368 " 1953
1954	400	320	530	850	320	367	321 " 1954
1955	1200	679	515	1,194	656	710	267 " 1955
1956	800	378	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 " 1956
1957	800	328	384	712	1,664	1,301	750 " 1957
1958	—	115	223	338	670	887	533 " 1958
1959	—	126	152	278	130	335	328 " 1959
1960	—	164	268	432	481	373	436 " 1960
1961	—	124	741	865	204	326	314 " 1961
1962	—	161	1,082	1,243	454	375	393 " 1962
1963	—	126	322	448	1,154	449	1,098 " 1963
1964	—	109	570	679	923	771	1,250 " 1964
1965	—	161	307	468	534	1,120	664 " 1965
1966	—	226	644	870	727	746	645 " 1966
1967	—	172	705	877	447	569	523 " 1967
1968	—	168	642	810	1,028	434	1,016 " 1968
1969	—	176	101	277	1,121	673	1,080 " 1969
1970	—	137	552	689	624	1,193	996 " 1970
1971	—	87	354	441	141	539	588 " 1971
1972	—	95	445	540	778	497	910 " 1972
TOTAL	3,500	4,435	9,951	14,386	13,884	13,005	910

The following is a tabulated list of areas represented for action during 1972.

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Stoke 84	Shelton New Road	20	16 March 72	20 April 72	4 August 72	3 August 72			
Stoke 85	Newcastle Road	9	"	"	"	"			
Stoke 86	Newcastle Road	6	"	"	"	"			
Stoke 87	Newcastle Road	7	"	"	"	"			
Stoke 88	Janson Street	37	"	"	10 August 72	9 August 72			
Stoke 89	Janson Street	2	"	"	"	"			
Stoke 90	Janson Street	6	"	"	"	"			
Burslem 111	Jolley Street	15	"	"	9 August 72	8 August 72			
Burslem 112	Jolley Street	3	"	"	"	"			
Hanley 176	Twig Street	8	8 June 72	27 July 72	24 October 72	23 October 72		20 Dec. 72	
Stoke 91	Prospect Place	9	"	"	"	"			
Fenton 43	Ridley Street	8	1 Sept. 72	28 Sept. 72	"	"			
Fenton 44	Ridley Street	3	"	"	"	"			
Fenton 45	Ridley Street	11	"	"	"	"			
Fenton 46	Ridley Street	10	"	"	"	"			
Hanley 177	Mauders Road	3	"	"	"	"			
Hanley 178	Mauders Road	3	"	"	"	"			
Hanley 179	Chatham Street	16	"	"	"	"			
Hanley 180	Chatham Street	6	"	"	"	"			
Hanley 181	Mount Street	13	14 December 72						
Burslem 113	Jug Bank	6	"						
Burslem 114	Crystal Street	2	"						
Burslem 115	Crystal Street	3	"						

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES		<i>In Progress</i>		<i>Demolished</i>	
		1971	1972	1971	1972
(a)	Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	18	—	365	569
(b)	Individual Unfit Houses ..	—	—	51	30
Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 ..				1971	1972
				187	168
Appointments				119	114
Defects Remedied				—	—
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.				1,159	—

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 7 complaints of overcrowding and of these 6 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. These cases were referred to the City Housing Manager.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

During 1972 the Penkhull Improvement Area was declared. It included 873 properties. The publicity attendant to this type of action gives a boost to improvement action in general and this is reflected in the number of applications dealt with during the year.

1,364 inspections were made as compared with 1,151 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 864 as compared with 624 for the previous year.

Houses in multiple occupation

Progress was made with the Inspection of Houses in Multiple Occupation. Whilst shared accommodation is never entirely satisfactory, every effort is made by the Department to ensure that every family unit has sole use of washing and cooking facilities. Whenever possible owners of these premises are advised to convert them into completely self-contained units.

Houses in Multiple Occupation—Housing Acts, 1961 – 1969

Number of Inspections:

1971 .. 116 1972 .. 120

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
DAIRY PRODUCTS								
53	Milk, ordinary	..	..	..	53	—	53	—
10	Milk, Channel Islands	..	..	..	10	—	10	—
19	Cream	..	..	..	—	19	19	—
4	Cheese	..	..	..	—	4	3	1
3	Milk puddings	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
4	Fermented milk	..	..	..	—	4	—	4
1	Milk substitute	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
12	Ice cream	..	..	..	—	12	12	—
2	Milk, condensed	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Pesticide (Milk)	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS								
4	Meat, raw or cooked	..	..	..	—	4	4	—
22	Meat, cured or corned	..	..	..	—	22	22	—
263	Sausages	..	..	..	6	257	245	18
60	Prepared meat	..	..	..	—	60	55	5
25	Meat in pastry	..	..	..	—	25	25	—
POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS								
8	Prepared poultry	..	..	..	—	8	7	1
1	Poultry, raw or cooked	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS								
1	Spreads	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Prepared fish	..	..	..	2	1	3	—
1	Fish, raw or cooked	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS								
24	Dried	..	..	..	—	24	24	—
58	Preserves	..	..	..	—	58	58	—
1	Fresh	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
34	Other Products	..	..	..	—	34	34	—
NUTS AND NUT PRODUCTS								
16	Nuts	..	..	..	—	16	16	—
12	Nut products	..	..	..	—	12	12	—
VEGETABLES & VEGETABLE PRODUCTS								
1	Fresh	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
OILS AND FATS								
6	Animal	..	..	..	—	6	6	—
BABY AND INFANT FOODS								
1	Fruit/Vegetable basis	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
650	Carried forward	..			71	579	621	29

Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
						Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
650	Brought forward ..			71	579	621	29
BEVERAGES							
7	Coffee			—	7	7	—
FERMENTATION PRODUCTS							
38	Vinegar, pickles etc.			—	38	37	1
SOFT DRINKS							
9	Squashes, cordials etc.			—	9	9	—
DRUGS							
9	Respiratory system			—	9	9	—
2	Analgesics and antipyretics			—	2	2	—
1	Vitamin and mineral preparations			—	1	1	—
1	Emollients and drugs of local action			—	1	1	—
SPICES AND FLAVOURINGS, ETC.							
3	Herbs and spices			1	2	3	—
1	Mineral adjuncts			—	1	1	—
In addition the following private samples were submitted following complaints							
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS							
2	Meat, raw or cooked	2		—	—	2	—
4	Meat in pastry	4		—	—	3	1
2	Prepared meat	2		—	—	1	1
5	Sausages	5		—	—	4	1
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
3	Canned or Bottled	3		—	—	2	1
1	Fresh	1		—	—	1	—
DAIRY PRODUCTS							
1	Milk	1		—	—	—	1
CEREAL PRODUCTS							
2	Flour confectionery	2		—	—	2	—
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS							
1	Preserves	1		—	—	—	1
742	TOTAL ..	21		72	649	706	36

Formal Samples	..	..	..	..	72
Informal Samples	..	..	..	..	649
Private Samples	..	..	..	..	21
Number of Samples Genuine	..	..	..	..	706
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	..	..	..	..	36

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
MALT VINEGAR WITH .. CARMEL	.. Insoluble matter in the vinegar consisted of bacteria, yeast, fragments of mites and miscellaneous debris, including fragments of textile fibres. The retailer's premises were visited. Stocks uplifted for examination. Letter sent to retailing organisation. All uplifted stock returned to supplier.
PORK SAUSAGE WITH .. PRESERVATIVES	.. 6.6% deficient of the minimum required meat content of 65%. Retailer interviewed. Meat content to be increased. Warning given.
PORK SAUSAGE WITH .. PRESERVATIVES	.. 23.6% deficient of the required meat content of 65%. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken (see below).
PORK SAUSAGE WITH .. PRESERVATIVE	.. Formal sample. 14.5% deficient of the required minimum of 65% of meat. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.
YOGHURT WITH COFFEE AND .. RUM WITH HONEY	.. The description of the product and the declaration of ingredients were incorrect in that the amount of sugar exceeded the amount of honey and that there was insufficient rum to characterise the product; also the description should include the words "low fat". Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturer who replied stating that the amount of honey and rum would be increased immediately. Repeat sample satisfactory.
YOGTAIL WITH LIME AND .. LEMON	.. The description of the sample should include the words "low fat". The list of ingredients included "Lime Emulsion" which is not an appropriate designation for the purposes of the Labelling of Foods Order, 1953. Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturer who replied stating that the use of the ingredient "Lime Emulsion" had been discontinued and that he proposed to use "Lime Oil" in its place. Label to be altered accordingly.
SCOTCH MINCED BEEF WITH .. GRAVY	.. Meat content 78.6%. The words "with gravy" should be printed on the label with the same prominence as the words "Scotch Minced Beef". Informal sample. After discussions with the Public Analyst and considering the present legal requirements it was decided to make further investigations and procure more labels from similar products before making representations to the canners and possibly the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Article	Remarks
LOW FAT REAL FRUIT YOGHURT	.. The declaration of ingredients should have included the bacterial culture that must of necessity have been added. Informal sample. Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied asking for further information. Full details of the labelling requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 were supplied.
PORK SAUSAGE WITH .. PRESERVATIVE	.. The amount of sulphur dioxide was in excess of the 450 p.p.m. permitted by the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962. Factory visited and method of preservative addition investigated. Excess preservative probably due to inadequate mixing. Letter of warning sent. A reply was received from the manufacturers stating that the measures had been taken to prevent a recurrence.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH .. PRESERVATIVE	.. 12.3% deficient of the minimum meat content of 65%. Formal sample since taken - reported genuine. Letter of warning sent.
SAUSAGE	.. Complaint of peculiar taste. The Public Analyst reported that the pieces of sausage received contained approximately 2% of a phosphate salt. Phosphates are used to prevent shrinkage in cooking but are quite harmless, but could affect the flavour if present in excess. Details given to manufacturer also instructions to ensure proper distribution of phosphate during mixing.
STEWED STEAK IN GRAVY ..	.. Sample submitted to ascertain the type of mould. Product was purchased in a can in which there appeared to be a slight defect. Public Analyst stated that the meat was contaminated by growths of penicillium mould. Letter of warning sent to the retailer regarding the method of carton opening. Use of knife could have caused the slight cut in the can allowing entrance of organisms producing mould development.
PORK SAUSAGE WITH .. PRESERVATIVE	.. 1.5% deficient of the required minimum meat content of 65%. Letter of warning sent to the manufacturer.
PORK SAUSAGE WITH .. PRESERVATIVE	.. 11.7% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Formal sample since taken - reported genuine. Attention of manufacturer drawn to previous deficiency.
CHICKEN FILLETS IN JELLY ..	.. 2.5% deficient of the required minimum meat content of 80%. Dutch product. Letter sent to importers who replied that they had taken the matter up with their packers in Holland to ensure a minimum of 80% meat content in future.
PORK SAUSAGE	.. Contained undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer interviewed and letter of warning subsequently sent. Notice displayed on further visit.

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGE	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative. Premises revisited and warning given.
BEEF SAUSAGE	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer revisited and letter of warning sent regarding displaying of preservative notice in a conspicuous position at all times.
APRICOT JAM	The jam was free from contamination, but contained only 62% of soluble solids instead of a minimum of 65%. Sample submitted as to condition of the fruit prior to making into jam at home. Complaint made by purchaser of the fruit. Deficiency in soluble solids due to insufficient sugar being used in jam making. Complainant was informed of Public Analyst's report.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	8.5% deficient of the required minimum 65% of meat. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken (see below).
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	2.8% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Letter of warning sent to producer retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	24.3% deficient of the required minimum of 32.5% lean meat. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	Formal sample. 8.6% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	7.4% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken. Letter of warning sent.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE '	14.5% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine.
BEEF BURGERS	6.3% deficient of the required minimum of 80% meat. Letter sent to manufacturer who replied stating that he was working to a new recipe with a much higher meat content.
STEWED STEAK IN GRAVY	7.2% deficient of the required minimum of 75% of meat. Letter sent to importers. Product canned in Malta. "Isolated can" was the explanation from the importers, who were informed that it was their responsibility to ensure compliance with prescribed standards.
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY	6.0% deficient of the required minimum of 75.0% meat. Letter sent to the firm whose name appeared on the label. All stocks held at retailers for re-labelling as "pie filling".

Article	Remarks
MEDIUM FAT SOFT CHEESE WITH CELERY ..	Contained 26.0% fat and should therefore be described as Full Fat Soft Cheese with Celery. Letter sent to manufacturer who replied stating that the letter was a surprise. All existing stocks examined and found to be 15% to 18% fat. Steps to be taken to avoid any recurrence.
LIVE SKIM MILK YOGTAIL WITH COFFEE AND RUM ..	Consisted of flavoured low fat yoghurt. The word "Yoghourt" on the container should therefore be qualified by the words "Low Fat". Letter sent to the packer who stated that new cartons would be altered to comply. Existing carton does have the words "Skimmed milk" printed thereon.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 100 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative. Shop visited and manager interviewed. Notice was displayed in a prominent position.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 185 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative. Shop revisited. Notice obscured. Personal notice given to manager and letter sent regarding compliance with legal requirements at all times.
BEEFBURGERS WITH ONIONS AND GRAVY	Meat content 45.3%. List of ingredients was incorrect in that the amount of onion exceeded the amount of rusk. Letter sent to the firm whose name appeared on the label. A reply was received from the packers who stated that new labels would give list of ingredients placing onions before cereal binder. Specimen label forwarded with their reply. This was satisfactory.
STEAK PUDDING MEAL ..	A ferrous metal wire was embedded in part of a potato chip that was included in the meal. Matter reported to Prosecutions Sub-Committee. Letter sent by the Town Clerk to the proprietors of the fish and chip shop from which the produce was purchased.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1955

58 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

Provisional Grade 1	..	..	30
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	5
Provisional Grade 3	..	..	9
Provisional Grade 4	..	..	14
			—
			58
			—

The manufacturers of the samples placed in Provisional Grades 3 and 4 were interviewed regarding the unsatisfactory samples and procedures discussed.

In addition 6 lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination. The pH in every case was below 4.5.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-65

All samples for bacteriological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

DESIGNATED MILK

214 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, as follows:—

PASTEURISED MILK (CHANNEL ISLANDS): 30

30 passed the Phosphatase Test.

30 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED MILK (HOMOGENISED): 23

23 passed the Phosphatase Test.

23 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED (H.T.S.T.): 108

108 passed the Phosphatase Test.

108 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

STERILISED: 52

52 passed the Turbidity Test.

ULTRA HEAT TREATED: 1

Plate Count Test satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

73 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations and repairs were made.

Miscellaneous Visits

2,085 visits were made for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(1) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district:—Nil.

(2) No samples of pasteurised whole eggs were submitted to the alphamylase test.

566 samples of pasteurised frozen liquid egg whites were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Of these 16 samples were found to contain salmonella type-murium organisms.

15 out of these 16 samples were procured from two consignments at a local cold store. After correspondence with the importer concerned both these consignments, involving 2,520 × 28 lbs. cartons, were uplifted from the local cold store and sent for re-pasteurisation at an egg pasteurisation premises in Nottinghamshire, prior arrangements having been made with the appropriate Public Health Department to supervise the heat treatment required.

In the other instance the carton was surrendered for destruction.

No. of Premises/ Stalls/ Vending Machines		FOOD HYGIENE					No. of Inspections	
		Type of Premises						
159	School kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	37	
192	Industrial canteens	..	..	..	..	..	61	
141	Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, hotel kitchens etc.						224	
64	Bakehouses and oatcake bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	83	
1,273	Food shops, including butchers, grocers, confection- ers, chicken barbecue						1,201	
78	Food warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	62	
531	Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	300	
140	Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	142	
18	Milk depots	..	..	..	..	..	75	
—	Stalls and delivery vehicles			..	..	..	60	
170	Market stalls	..	..	..	..	..	135	
52	Food factories	..	..	..	..	..	5	
94	Vending machines	..	..	..	..	..	2	
2,912							2,387	

As part of both the routine control of food premises and in the follow up of cases and outbreaks of food poisoning the following bacteriological and chemical samples were taken.

BACTERIOLOGICAL					Number Negative	Number Positive
Type of Sample						
Surface swabs	..	..	..	..	27	Nil
Food	..	..	..	..	11	Nil
Water	..	..	..	..	16	1
CHEMICAL						
Food	..	..	..	..	8	Nil
Water	..	..	..	..	14	Nil

Licensed Premises

All premises where new licences are applied for are referred to this Department by the Licensing Justices for an inspection of the premises. These inspections are an important part of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate, being closely allied with the Food Hygiene and Health Safety and Welfare Provisions.

Imported Food Regulations, 1968

The number of bulk containers carrying food from the continent into this country continues to increase, a proportion of which are delivered to warehouses within the City. It is becoming increasingly obvious by virtue of the large numbers involved and the speed with which these containers pass through the ports, that some are arriving at their destination without prior notice being received by the Local Authority. When notification is received by the Public Health Department, inspections are carried out by Public Health Inspectors.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

14 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Basic Slag	..	..	..	..	..	2
Liquinure General Purpose Fertiliser	..	..				1
Lawn Conditioner	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plant Food	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rose Manure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tomato Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish, Blood and Bone All Purpose Garden Fertiliser						1
Baby Chick Mash	..	..	..	..	..	1
Battery and Intensive	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pig Cutters	..	..	..	..	..	2
Baby Chick	..	..	..	..	..	1
Medium Hybrid	..	..	..	..	..	1
						14

BABY CHICK MASH

The Agricultural Analyst reported that there was an excess of 1.9% of fibre which was 1.5% beyond the limit of variation and was to the prejudice of the purchaser. Manufacturer's premises were visited and a director interviewed. The contravention was due to a printer's error on the bag. Figure for the fibre should have been 5% and not 3%. Measures were taken immediately to amend the error. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer who replied stating that all remaining stocks will be over-printed with the correct fibre analysis and all future deliveries of bags will be checked to ensure that no similar errors occur. All previous bags were printed with a figure of 5%.

BATTERY AND INTENSIVE

The Agricultural Analyst reported that there was an excess of oil which was 0.65% beyond the limit of variation, but was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. Copy of certificate given to manufacturer for information. Excess oil possibly due to variation of oil content in maize.

PIG CUTTERS

The Statutory Statement was not in the manner required by Part 11 of the First Schedule of the Act in that there was no declaration of the amount of copper.

The manufacturer's premises were visited. The statement regarding the amount of copper was normally stamped on the bag but checks carried out at the time of the visit revealed these details were indistinct on some bags and on others remote from the full Statutory Statement. A letter of warning was sent regarding the legal requirements and a subsequent communication received from the manufacturers stated that in future the full declaration is to be printed on the bag alongside the other required particulars.

MEDIUM HYBRID

The Agricultural Analyst stated that he was of the opinion that there is an excess of 1.1% of oil which is 0.35% beyond the limit of variation, but is not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned meat	..	..	..	1	3	—	23
Canned fruit	..	..	..	1	5	—	27
Canned milk	..	..	..	—	—	2	16
Canned fish	..	..	..	—	—	2	12
Canned vegetables	..	..	..	9	16	3	27
Canned soups	..	..	..	—	4	1	21
Bacon	..	..	..	—	3	1	19
Preserves	..	..	..	—	—	2	11
Rice	..	..	..	—	1	2	19
Cheese	..	..	..	—	—	3	26
Wet fish	..	..	..	—	7	—	18
Honey	..	..	..	—	—	—	5
Poultry	..	..	..	—	1	—	19
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	—	4	2	20
Frozen foods	..	..	..	4	—	3	16
				17	11	2	27
				—	—	—	—
				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Total condemned, 1971	..	..	..	21	6	3	14
Total condemned, 1972	..	..	..	17	11	2	27

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

1972 will be remembered for two reasons, the outbreak of Swine Vesicular Disease and the publication of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1972 which comes into force as from 1st January, 1974.

At a time when so much had been achieved by the virtual eradication of bovine tuberculosis and swine fever it was particularly frustrating for the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to be faced with this severe and perplexing problem that threatened the whole of the pig population. The initial outbreak was at first diagnosed as foot and mouth disease due to its similarity to this disease but following exhaustive tests it was later diagnosed as Swine Vesicular disease. Possibly this was a small crumb of comfort in that the disease only affects pigs but at the same time it is particularly virulent and highly contagious. The seriousness of its effect on the pig population can be judged by the adoption of the same ruthless slaughtering policy as that used to combat foot and mouth disease. Whilst at the moment the cause of the outbreak has not been solved, it is generally assumed that the disease was introduced into the country from the continent where outbreaks have been recorded over the past months.

During the outbreak particular attention was paid to the condition and operation of waste food boiling plants licensed by the Department. Food waste not properly boiled could no doubt contribute to the spread of the disease. In conjunction with officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food all the plants were visited and advice given as to the precautions to be taken to minimise any risk of the spread of the disease.

The Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1972 increases and enforces Local Authority powers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958. Firstly, the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958 is amended so as to remove the control of the grant of slaughterhouses licences from central government as from the 1st January, 1974 and to require local authorities to grant licences subject only to strict compliance with the relevant hygiene and construction requirements. Secondly, as from the 1st January, 1974 it is no longer obligatory, as at present under the Food and Drugs Act, for a local authority to secure adequate slaughtering facilities within their district.

These changes in policy do not remove the obligations placed on slaughterhouse keepers in relation to hygiene, structure, conduct and control of their premises. The new legislation does however, give local councils absolute authority when considering applications for renewal of licences to slaughter.

During the year 46,486 units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City, and 40 tons, 8 cwts, 3 qr., 9 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 49,086 units slaughtered and 56 tons, 10 cwts., 0 qr., 25 lbs. of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
15,857	31	65,192	52,743	133,823	46,486

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

Weight of Meat Condemned

Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis

T. C. Q. lbs

284 Pigs	comprising	284 part carcasses	..	..	..	1	9	2	10
284 Animals	comprising	284 part carcasses	..	..	..	1	9	2	10

Carcases found to be affected with Other Diseases

T. C. Q. lbs.

71 Cattle	comprising	7 whole and	64 part carcasses	..	1	12	3	3
35 Sheep	comprising	23 whole and	12 part carcasses	..	—	8	0	24
141 Pigs	comprising	51 whole and	90 part carcasses	..	3	18	3	13
247 Animals	comprising	81 whole and	166 part carcasses	..	5	19	3	12

Total number of carcasses affected

(Tuberculosis and other Diseases)

T. C. Q. lbs.

71 Cattle	comprising	7 whole and	64 part carcasses	..	1	12	3	3
35 Sheep	comprising	23 whole and	12 part carcasses	..	—	8	0	24
425 Pigs	comprising	51 whole and	374 part carcasses	..	5	8	1	23
531 Animals	comprising	81 whole and	450 part carcasses	..	7	9	1	22

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

TOTAL Meat and Offal

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>							
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
7	9	1	22	32	19	1	15	40	8	3	9

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCA- TION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Peritonitis	—	—	—	4	4
Septic Metritis	1	—	—	—	1
Bruising	—	—	2	1	3
Emaciation, generalised ..	1	—	11	4	16
Oedema	—	—	1	—	1
Fever, acute	—	—	—	1	1
Bacillosis	1	—	—	—	1
Arthritis	—	—	—	2	2
Moribund	1	—	8	8	17
Multiple injuries	—	—	—	1	1
Pyæmia	—	—	—	11	11
Septicaemia or Septic Intoxication	2	—	—	3	5
Abscesses	—	—	—	11	11
Gangrene	—	—	—	1	1
Pyrexia	1	—	1	4	6
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	—	23	51	81
	—	—	—	—	—

The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

No cattle were dealt with under this Order during the last twelve months.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938-58

Humane Slaughtering

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

Slaughtermen's Licences

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1972 was 56.

PROSECUTIONS, 1972

Description	Fines £.p	Costs £.p
(1) Offences against the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Food Delivery Vehicles) Regulations	35.00	—
(2) 'Dirty and defective condition of restaurant premises ..	45.00	10.00
(3) Selling a fruit pie which contained a nail in the substance of the pie	20.00	—
(4) Selling a bottle of sterilized milk which contained a considerable amount of foreign matter	20.00	4.00
(5) Failing to comply with a Notice served under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936	15.00	—
(6) Selling a can of carrots in a mouldy condition	25.00	—
(7) Excessive noise	—	7.00
	160.00	21.00

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

- (1) Selling a can of pineapple chunks in syrup which contained an excessive amount of iron.
- (2) Selling a cream doughnut which contained a quantity of imitation cream in addition to some genuine cream.
- (3) Offences against the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.
- (4) Selling a can of garden peas which contained a caterpillar amongst the contents.
- (5) Selling a quantity of pork sausages which was 14.5% deficient of the minimum amount of meat.
- (6) Selling a wrapped sliced loaf of bread which was affected with mould.
- (7) Selling a sandwich cake containing a piece of rubber.
- (8) Selling a can of salmon which was found to be in a mouldy condition.
- (9) Selling a steak and kidney pie containing a piece of hide.
- (10) Selling a meat and potato pie containing a fly.
- (11) Selling a quantity of bacon which contained portions of abscesses.
- (12) Selling an apple pie in a mouldy condition.
- (13) Selling a jar of baby food containing a piece of glass.
- (14) Selling a carton of mousse containing a round stainless steel nut.
- (15) Selling a quantity of pork sausage which was 8.6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat.
- (16) Selling a steak and kidney pie in which was found a portion of the inner membrane of the cheek meat of bovine head.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

200 samples of Public and School swimming baths were taken for bacteriological examination. In the cases of unsatisfactory reports from the laboratory the Departments concerned were notified so that immediate action could be taken. Repeat samples taken to note any improvement.

In addition samples of the water were analysed for chlorine content and pH. This information is of great value to baths superintendents to check plant efficiency.

WATER SUPPLY

19 routine samples of main water were taken during the year and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

In addition 13 samples of water from storage tanks were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, one of which was unsatisfactory, containing coliform bacilli 1/100 ml and E. Coli Type 1 1/100 ml.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD SURVEY

Report on Third Year - 1972

The informal samples included 8 samples of food taken for pesticide residues. The Public Analyst reported that all the samples were satisfactory, and where pesticides were found in any of the foods that the residues were at a low level. These results are now being evaluated and will be compared with the analytical findings of previous years.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1972, kept at the Meir, Longton

(by the courtesy of F. L. Ardern, Esq.)

			<i>Total Depth</i> <i>(inches)</i>	<i>No. of days on</i> <i>which .01 inches</i> <i>or more fell</i>
January	..	..	4.15	21
February	..	..	2.89	21
March ..	..	..	3.28	17
April ..	..	..	2.65	16
May ..	..	..	3.04	21
June ..	..	..	2.89	21
July ..	..	..	3.39	13
August	..	..	1.90	11
September	..	..	1.91	5
October	..	..	1.13	9
November	..	..	3.40	17
December	..	..	3.19	20
			33.82	192

In 1971 the total rainfall was 29.3 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board and is obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks, from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit, and surface water collected and treated from an impounding reservoir at Tittesworth, near Leek.

The supply is a constant one and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is also supplied for the trade purposes of the district. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1972 the Board took 1,061 bacteriological samples, of which 269 were of untreated waters at source, 428 of treated waters at Pumping Stations, and 364 samples of water in supply at distribution points and consumers' taps. In addition, 179 chemical samples were taken, of which 115 were of untreated and treated water at Pumping Stations and 64 samples of water in supply at distribution points and consumers' taps.

All treated samples at Pumping Stations and in supply were 100% free from E. Coli Type I.

The borehole waters supplied to the City are of high organic quality neutral in pH reaction, of moderate hardness and free from metals. The water is not plumbo-solvent. The mixed impounded reservoir and spring water is slightly hard and has a neutral pH reaction. It is of high organic quality with a slight trace of manganese in solution. In a survey within the City, of properties with lead service pipes, supplied with this water, 0.03 mg/l was the highest amount of lead found.

All waters have a total Beta-radioactivity well below the maximum permissible limit laid down by the Medical Research Council.

The total rainfall during the year was 33.82 inches, this being 2.6% above the Standard Average of 32.95 inches.

During 1972 the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 29,057,000 gallons; with a population of 494,000 this represents an approximate consumption of 58½ gallons per head per day for domestic, trade and waste purposes.

CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

Synopsis of Public Health Engineering Works put in hand or completed 1972/73

1. MEIR AIRPORT SEWERS
Completed September, 1972. £225,000.
2. BURSLEM W.P.C. WORKS
An 18 month contract valued at £900,000 for Stage 1 extension, commenced in April, 1972.

3. HANLEY TO STRONGFORD LINK SEWER
This contract commenced in May, 1972, at an estimated cost of £2,474,824.
4. ANCHOR BROOK RECONSTRUCTION
This contract commenced in May, 1972, at an estimated cost of £834,712.
5. STRONGFORD W.P.C. WORKS
Re-levelling bacteria beds. This contract commenced in August, 1972, at an estimated cost of £30,000.
6. STRONGFORD W.P.C. WORKS
Contract No. 1 Administration and Workshop Building commenced in November, 1972, at an estimated cost of £267,818.
7. STRONGFORD W.P.C. WORKS
Contract No. 2 commenced in November, 1972, at an estimated cost of £4,328,896.
8. POPLAR LANE SEWER EXTENSION
Construction is due to start in April, 1973, at an estimated cost of £739,000.
9. VICTORIA ROAD SEWER AND PUMPING STATION
Construction is due to start in April, 1973, at an estimated cost of £590,000.
10. MEIR HAY OUTFALL SEWERS
It is anticipated that this scheme will commence in June, 1973, at an estimated cost of £205,000.
11. POTTERIES WAY ADVANCED SEWERAGE WORKS
Construction is due to start in August, 1973, at an estimated cost of £733,152.
12. BERRY HILL SEWER
Construction is due to start in August-September, 1973, at an estimated cost of £350,000.
13. CAMPBELL ROAD SEWER
This scheme which is associated with the 'D' Road is due to commence late summer 1973 at an estimated cost of £180,000.
14. BURSLEM SEWER CONTRACT 4. ROGERSON'S MEADOW TO SNEYD HILL
This scheme is scheduled to start in September, 1973, at an estimated cost of £900,000.
15. POPLAR LANE SEWER
The scheme is due to commence in September, 1973, at an estimated cost of £550,000.
16. NORTON GREEN TO BADDELEY GREEN SEWER
This scheme which will include the re-drainage of Norton Green, together with the construction of a link sewer joining Norton Green to Baddeley Green is scheduled to start in 1973, at an estimated cost of £150,000.
17. TUNSTALL TO GOLDENHILL SEWER
This scheme is scheduled for the financial year 1973/74 at an estimated cost of £500,000.

**RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS,
LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT**

<i>Month</i>		<i>Rainfall</i> (mms)	<i>Rain Days</i> (0·2 mms or more)	<i>Wet Days</i> (1·0 mms or more)
January	..	86·6	21	15
February	..	58·3	18	11
March		88·5	16	16
April		73·7	16	13
May		65·3	18	15
June		74·9	22	17
July		60·8	15	11
August		42·7	12	8
September	..	40·5	5	5
October		31·7	7	7
November	..	78·7	19	14
December	..	75·9	18	13
Total ..		777·6 mms	187	145

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